

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1894.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1933.

TWO SHIPS ARE IN

Troops Arrive on City of Para and Ohio.

THEY LOOK LIKE FIGHTERS

Stunning Regiment From Minnesota—Strong Battalion From Wyoming—Regulars—Events.

THIRD EXPEDITION.

The steamships Ohio and City of Para, advance pair of Gen. Merritt's own squadron for Manila, arrived in this port Tuesday forenoon. There were in the same fleet, leaving the same day and expected here hourly, the Morgan City and Indiana. There left San Francisco two days later than all these, the Valencia and City of Newport. Gen. Merritt and staff are aboard the City of Newport.

Aboard the City of Para, which was docked at the Pacific Mail wharf, is the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, already a famous regiment. The command numbers 1030 officers and men.

Aboard the Ohio are twenty-four officers and 954 men, with a band. This ship's company includes five companies of U. S. Infantry. Two batteries of U. S. artillery and the First Battalion of Wyoming Volunteers. The senior officer is Col. Van Valkah, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Maj. Frank Foote is in command of the Wyoming Battalion.

The troops of this expedition are the first to be drilled ashore at Honolulu as final preparation for service in Manila. Most of the men are in the brown dungaree uniforms, though the Wyoming battalion used the white canvas suits.

The reception to the two ships arriving Tuesday morning was about the same as to the others. The band and officials and citizens went out in the Wilder steamer Maui and there were the usual exchanges of cheers.

Soon after the noon hour Tuesday the regulars of the Ohio and the Wyoming battalion of volunteers marched out Baretti street. The regulars continued on to the main barracks and were there drilled for a couple of hours. Maj. Foote halted the Wyoming battalion at Thomas Square. The men were allowed to rest in the park and were drilled in companies on the street by the captains. All of these commands appear to be in a high state of efficiency.

In the middle of the afternoon the Minnesota regiment, which may be called one of the very best in the service, was guided to the base ball park by Lieut. Coyne of the N. G. H. Here Col. McC. Resve drilled his three battalions for an hour and nothing like it in the military line was ever before seen on Hawaiian soil. Every command was executed promptly, in unison and with a snap and confidence that bespoke hours upon hours of earnest work in the earlier days of the organization. All who saw the Minnesota regiment drill would like to have another view of it in motion. The command was given cheer after cheer as it passed along the street, both going to the ball grounds and returning. An excellent band headed the column. The mascot is a little darkey in uniform.

THE FOURTH AT SEA.

There was a formal and a most enthusiastic celebration of the Fourth of July at sea, aboard the S. S. Ohio. This was the program, occupying the time of the greater part of the day:

Hall Columbia 18th Infantry Band
Reading of the Declaration of Independence

Lieut. T. W. Griffith, U. S. A.
America 18th Infantry Band
Oration Sergt. Chas. H. Burritt, Wyo.

Sergt. Burritt was fortunate enough to coin a new and most happy phrase. It is: "We have a Sampson in the Eastern Ocean, for the clipping of whose hair no Phillistine Dehlah has yet been born." After the program there were sports. These consisted of boxing, tug-of-war, etc. The oration was frequently interrupted with applause. Especially was this the case when reference was made to the Annexation of Hawaii.

The Ohio orator of the day found acquaintances and friends in the small Wyoming colony in Honolulu. In the forty-fourth state no name is better known than that of Chas. H. Burritt, the attorney of Buffalo. He is at present a member of the Legislature, sat in the Constitutional convention and is, or was, in the most direct and certain line of political preferment. Mr. Burritt was at one time offered a commission in another command, but prefers to remain a wearer of the chevrons with the boys from his own State. He is a pleasant, lively, active, almost restless man. He has even more than the ordinary reservoir of western energy. In secret society life Mr. Burritt is a state district deputy for the Masons and a past grand chancellor for the Knights of Pythias. He is an American to the core, and when the call to arms was heard cast everything else aside and fell in as a private with the company he had once commanded. Few men sacrifice more than Frank, earnest, friendly and unpretentious Chas. H. Burritt, of Wyoming.

HAVING A QUICK CAREER

Lieut. John Morrison, medical officer with the Wyoming battalion, is a

Cheyenne "boy." He is one of the youngest officers of the expedition and perhaps in the whole army of the United States there is not a man whose responsibilities are so apparently out of proportion. He is a quiet, keen, studious and observant young man of charming manners. Upon leaving the best schools of his State, Mr. Morrison entered a leading medical college of the East. Upon graduation he won the place of resident surgeon and physician in one of the prominent hospitals of Cincinnati. There he remained a year. Another and better place of the same sort was opened to competition and again modest John Morrison was selected on merit. He was at home with his mother for a vacation when the war alarms around the Nation and he was one of the first in his State to offer himself for service. Lieut. Morrison carries with him to Manila the best wishes of those who have known him well as boy and man. These freely and confidently predict for him a most creditable career.

Lieut. G. W. Matthews, a surgeon on the Ohio, is son of a Major and Surgeon in the U. S. A. Lieut. Matthews is a bright and sterling young man who has traveled much in finishing his medical education. He was only last year out in China and Japan.

A REPRESENTATIVE VOLUNTEER.

Here is a good likeness of Maj. Frank M. Foote, in command of the Wyoming battalion. Considerable was said of this gentleman in an account



MAJ. FRANK M. FOOTE.

of troops aboard the U. S. Transport Ohio. Maj. Foote is one of the legions of men who have abandoned business interests of extent and value simply out of devotion to the cause. Maj. Foote has lived far inland, but has caught the contagion of the spirit of the seaboard. Maj. Foote is one of the plain, unpretentious, hard working men of the pioneer class of the west.

FATHER AFTER SONS.

J. J. Galvin is with the Wyoming battalion. Mr. Galvin's two sons went out with the First California and will be greatly surprised when their genial "dad" appears on the scene. Mr. Galvin has been a proof reader and a writer for the Examiner and will be a correspondent for that paper and the New York Journal. He found an old friend and co-worker here in the person of Wm. Horace Wright. Mr. Galvin is a big man in the International Typographical Union. He has been for a long time organizer of the district in which California and by his tact and judgment has ended many strikes and settled many times differences between the union and employers.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

Ensign Sypher, U. S. N., Saves a Man's Life.

There was an accident and an act of bravery in the bay at 12 o'clock last night. As a result a life was saved and Ensign Sypher of the U. S. M. Monadnock was loudly cheered by crowds on the various transports in the harbor.

It was just as the transport Valencia was approaching the Pacific Mail wharf. The tug Eleu, with the band, National Guard and visiting officers, members of the committee of One Hundred and a large party, was between the incoming transport and the Morgan City. Several men of the latter vessel were in swimming.

Suddenly there was a loud cry of "help" from the water. The Monadnock turned her search light on the spot and a man was seen to sink and rise again, renewing his cries for help as he reached the surface.

Ensign Curry was on the upper deck of the tug. In a moment he had sprung to the lower deck, thrown off his cap and, with full uniform on, was making for the drowning man, all of fifty yards away. The latter, who proved to be Private Hamersley, Company D, Idaho Volunteers, behaved well.

Hamersley took cramps in the water. He is a good swimmer.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

FIFTH ARRIVES IN

Transport Valencia Brings Another Regiment.

ONE MORE SUCCESSFUL FEAST

Japs Strike—Field Sports—At the Y. M. C. A.—Target Practice Pythian Gathering—Notes.

The U. S. Transport Valencia docked at the Pacific Mail wharf at 1 a. m. Thursday. She left San Francisco at 4:30 p. m. June 28. She has two battalions North Dakota Volunteers, 720 men, under Lieut.-Col. Trueman. The tug took out committeemen and the Government band to meet the Valencia.

EXPEDITION ASSEMBLED.

The further interest added Wednesday to the third advent of American troops bound for Manila was through or by the arrival in port of the Steamships Indiana and Morgan City, the former floating the flag of the commander of the corps, Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The General is the son of the well known Justice MacArthur and is a veteran of the Civil War. He was first a soldier in the days of the 60's, when he won high honors by hard fighting and effective leadership with the Wisconsin Volunteer troops. The General reported from Chickamauga and Tampa to Philippine headquarters at San Francisco. He has rendered valuable assistance in the mobilization of United States forces for Cuba. General MacArthur and staff called officially upon President Dole and Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper.

There are on the Indiana and Morgan City about 2,000 troops comprising some of the finest organizations carrying the stars and stripes to Dewey land.

LUNCH FOR 2,000.

Luncheon to the troops of the Ohio and City of Para was served at the Executive Building outdoor dining hall from 12 to 1 Wednesday in a smooth and satisfactory manner. This was under the direction of Capt. Ashley, N. G. H. and Mrs. A. Fuller, with Sergt. Chapman, N. G. H., as assistant to Capt. Ashley and many prominent ladies as helpers to Mrs. Fuller. The entertainment was handled in the most satisfactory manner possible to all. Only those who were working were admitted within the eating lines during the time the meal was being served. Through the courtesy of Col. Fisher, N. G. H., an ample and capable patrol of the line was furnished.

There was an incident just before the lunch that came quite near interfering somewhat with its service and that would have stamped less determined men than Capt. Ashley and Sergt. Chapman. The whole corps of 150 employees of the commissary department struck. They have been getting \$1 for half a day's work and demanded \$1.50. Ashley and Chapman were angered. Chapman called from the ranks of the strikers about twenty men he has been employing for a long time and who were loyal to him. The remainder of the 150 were marched off the grounds promptly and quietly. Then the ladies were summoned. They responded nobly. Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. A. E. Murphy were the chief organizers. The ladies were keen to help out and the result of their timely appearance and entire willingness to do anything rather than see picnic arrangements go amiss resulted in a better time for the visitors than any before them have had. There were served 2,100 meals. The tables were set on time and not a man had to wait a minute for anything during the meal. At one time there were slight fears of a pie famine, but reinforcements arrived from Punahou and Kalihi and saved the day. The boys were loud in their praises of the feast and service and gave cheer, after cheer at the end of the meal.

Throughout the service of the lunch and until quite late in the afternoon the Hawaiian Government band was in the stand on the grounds and gave music that the visitors liked. Miss Kanoho sang for the boys and was encored. To return the music favor the bands of the 23rd, U. S. A. and of the 13th Minnesota gave several selections in good style. Some of the battalions were marched back to the ships after the lunch, but a good many of the men lingered about the grounds and the building until well towards evening. President and Mrs. Dole and

United States Minister and Mrs. Sewall were on the grounds, as well as Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Attorney-General Smith, Minister of Interior King, J. B. Atherton and Mrs. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, H. P. Baldwin and hundreds of other prominent citizens.

The feast and the social were a big success, despite the strike.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The W. M. C. A. rooms were filled with soldiers Wednesday night. There were as many as 200 at a time around the tables in the reading room, parlors and office of the Secretary, writing letters home. The gymnasium was crowded all evening.

In the assembly hall a religious meeting was held, beginning at 7:30 and closing about 9. President Walter Weedon and Charles E. Rice directed the program. Prof. Theo. Richards had charge of the music. Remarks were made by the two Christian Commission Secretaries, from the Y. M. C. A., Prof. Richards, Mr. Weedon, Mr. D. P. Birnie and a dozen or more of the visitors.

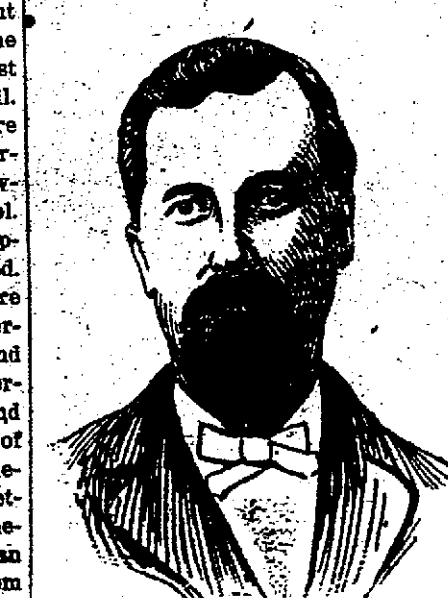
TARGET PRACTICE.

Over 150 members of the Minnesota regiment visited the range at Kakaako Wednesday. These men are good shots and are very enthusiastic on the subject of range laurels. Many of them wear numerous medals and bars won on their own butts.

Wednesday afternoon orders were issued throwing the range of the First Regiment open to the visiting troops. The Boys in Blue may secure from Sergeant Elvin, at the range, ammunition free of charge.

A PYTHIAN GATHERING.

There was a large turn out of Mystic Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, Wednesday evening. Beside the membership of Mystic there was a strong representation of Oahu Lodge and Pythians of the transports. Chancellor Commander Peterson presided. The address of welcome to the visitors was made by W. E. Wally, past chancellor. The principal speech of the evening was made by Past Grand Chancellor Chas. H. Burritt, of Wyoming, who is with the Wyoming battalion aboard the Ohio. The fame of Mr. Burritt as an orator now extends from the Atlantic to the middle of the Pacific. His address was a very charming effort full of the strongest expressions of appreciation of the beauties of Honolulu and the friendliness of the Pythians and people generally.



CHAS. H. BURRITT.
(Of Wyoming.)

A number of other addresses were made by visitors and members. The earnest voice of Z. K. Myers was again heard. He has been in San Francisco for the past seven years, but has not in the least lost his interest in Pythianism in the Islands.

At the conclusion of the lodge meeting there was an informal banquet in the ante-room and here were hard remarks from Mr. Chance, who umpired the ball game and who is a very happy man because he has learned that a commission awaits him in Manila. He is a young physician who enlisted in the Red Cross corps of the Minnesota regiment.

NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 24 (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 25).—The latest estimate is that the American troops will storm the other intrenchments east of Santiago tomorrow, and that they will be at the very gates of the city Sunday. The Cubans are to be given the post of honor if they can hold it. A junction has been formed between Garcia and Castillo, and about 6,000 Cubans are now co-operating with the American forces. There are not enough animals to get the artillery along, to say nothing of the wagon trains of supplies. Light batteries of siege guns are now moving on Santiago.

THE BIG CHIEF NOW IN HAWAII



MAJOR-GENERAL MERRITT, U. S. A.

(Kiaaina Alihikaua no Pilepine.)

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At 2:30 this morning the steamship City of Newport was reported off the harbor. This is the flagship, with Gen. Merritt aboard. The pilots went out and word came back that the vessel would not be brought in till daylight this morning. She was "laying off and on" in the neighborhood of the bell buoy. Signals were exchanged with the City of Para.

General Merritt, U. S. A., is commander of all the Manila expeditions and military Governor of the Philippine Islands. His entire headquarters staff is with him aboard the City of Newport and comprises quite a company of officers. The City of Newport is a large, speedy and well appointed boat and will be the flagship. She left San Francisco a week ago yesterday in the afternoon. War news twenty-four hours later than that of the Valencia was brought, but there had not been any more fighting.

There are three batteries of artillery quartered on the City of Newport. One is the now famous Astor battery of New York City society men. The other two batteries are H and K, of the Third United States artillery.

ONWARD TO DEWEY

Fleet With Gen. Merritt Sails Today For Manila.

Marine Hospital For Honolulu—The Big Chief—Historian Halstead III—Feast—Flag Left.

FAREWELL AGAIN.

It was expected that some of the ships of the present expedition would be here till Sunday evening. This was the understanding up to about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour, General Merritt, commander in chief of the armies of the United States in the Pacific and Military Governor of the Philippines, issued his first order in Hawaii. This was to the effect that all of the men of the ships that had already been loaded should be aboard the transports in an hour and that departure should be made as soon as possible. The vessels meant were the City of Para, Ohio and Morgan City. They did not get away last night, but will leave during the forenoon of today. The hour actually set is 6 a. m., but there has been interference with plans and may be again. For one thing there is trouble with getting firemen for the Ohio. The regular stokers of that ship struck a few hours before the vessels took up anchors at San Francisco. The new crew of coal feeders is in some respects unreliable and unsatisfactory. A few firemen for the Ohio were signed here yesterday. So soon as the orders affecting the Ohio, Para and Morgan City were issued it was reported that a large number of the passengers had shore leave. All the men of the Ohio not on guard duty or special detail had passes carrying them anywhere till 11 o'clock at night. Some of the men heard of the recall without getting the information officially and more tightly grasping the passes continued to have a good time till 11 o'clock.

The most important development of yesterday came out in the course of

THE REGULAR LUNCH.

Lunch to the troops was served on the Executive Building grounds from noon yesterday till about 2 o'clock. The force under Capt. Ashley and Mrs. Fuller was well organized as before and in the two hours used more than 3,000 meals were served and there was plenty of everything to spare. Besides the bread, meat, sandwiches, pie, fruit, etc., every man was given cigars and soda water and all the coffee that could be disposed of, as well as a pineapple to take aboard the ship. The men were profuse in thanking the ladies for attentions and sang some songs and did a lot of cheering. The

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THEY HAVE AGREED

Transit Reports Accepted By Senate and House.

Goes to President—Final Disposition of Hawaii's Flag—The Last Day.

SENATE.

One hundred-eighteenth day, July 5. A communication was received from the House announcing the non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Rapid Transit bill.

The schedule of bills for June, amounting to \$558 95 was received and approved. The Clerk was instructed to pay the bills.

A resolution was adopted on motion of Senator Brown allowing the Clerk 30 days in which to complete the records.

The bill came up for action on third reading creating a port of entry at Palau on Molokai. Senator Brown opposed the opening of the port. He said he believed it was not fair to the inter island steamship companies to grant these indiscriminate ports of entry. It was not fair to the other ports. If this particular plantation was given this favor others would ask for it. He said it was his opinion that the harbor was landlocked and that it would be impossible for ships to get in at times owing to the calms. Senator Baldwin assured the Senator that he was mistaken regarding the wind. The bill passed third reading.

The House bill passed third reading adding water, water rights and easements to the rights of eminent domain.

Senators Baldwin, Brown and McCandless were appointed a Special Conference Committee to meet the House Committee on the Rapid Transit bill.

The House substitute to the funding loan bill came up on first reading and passed. Minister Damon explained the features of the bill which merely slightly amends the present act. The bill is applicable to the present proposed issue of bonds. Two principal changes are made. The rate of interest is 5 per cent instead of 4, and the bonds are to be made redeemable in 10 years. Minister Damon approved. He said the change would save the Government at least \$22,000.

HOUSE.

The House passed the joint resolution transferring the "relics" to the Bishop Museum and the concurrent resolution to appoint a committee to destroy the \$272,500 old issue silver certificates remaining in the Treasury.

On motion of the Attorney-General the Joint Committee on Rules was instructed to confer with the Joint Committee on Rules of the Senate as to what disposition shall be made of matters now pending in Conference Committees as under the Joint Rules of the Legislature no matters may be reported within a week of the adjournment of the Legislature. This action was the result of an hour's discussion on the pounds and estrays bill. The Conference Committee reported that the Senate would withdraw from its position on one amendment to make the provisions of the bill applicable to the district of Hilo as well as the town. Representative McCandless moved that the report be indefinitely postponed. Rep. Achi maintained that the report was out of order under the joint rules, motion was made to defer action.

Then the discussion arose as to the exact status of the bill. The Attorney-General spoke on the subject. Reps. Loebenstein and Robertson compared notes on the records of the House and their interpretation of the action taken by the House. The Speaker ruled that under Joint Rule 8 the report and the whole discussion was out of order on the seven days' limit.

Quick action was taken on a bill brought in by the Attorney-General in the title of the published act passed at the present session regulating the appointment of a temporary Circuit Judge, a typographical error was discovered in the engrossed copy. The Attorney-General held that the act might be declared unconstitutional and the new bill was brought in making the necessary correction. Under suspension of the rules the bill passed first reading, was sent to Committee and reported on and then passed second and third reading.

SENATE.

One hundred-nineteenth day, July 6. The Finance Committee reported on the books of the Road Supervisor. The Committee expressed dissatisfaction with the manner of keeping the accounts and urged the advisability of separating private from public accounts, a principle which had apparently not been carried out by the Committee. An answer was made to the Committee's report by the Road Supervisor, and read in the Senate. Senator Brown's motion that the report and letter be referred to the Minister of the Interior was carried. Minister Cooper stated that he had investigated every charge made in the

Interior Department against the Road Supervisor and had found it false.

The barbed wire fence bill, prohibiting the erection of barbed wire along the sides of public highways, came up for passage. This was on the third reading and before the vote was announced it was found that the bill lacked one vote of passage. Under suspension of the rules President Wilder voted, in the affirmative.

The report on the emergency loan bill by the Conference Committee was adopted.

The Revision Committee announced that the bill amending the law of eminent domain to include water, water rights and easements, the Senate light wines and beer license bill, the salaries and the current account appropriation bills, had been sent to the President for his signature.

The new bill sent up from the House was passed, providing for the appointment of a Circuit Judge temporarily. The rules were suspended and the bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Thursday.

The Finance Committee was appointed the Committee to co-operate with the House Committee to burn the old issue silver certificates.

The Committee recommendations on the Rapid Transit bill came up from the House and with no discussion were adopted. The bill was sent to the Joint Passed Bills Committee for revision. It will be revised and typewritten and sent to the President at once.

Senator McCandless was opposed to the loan bill providing for the issue of bonds at 5 per cent, redeemable in ten years. Minister Damon, Senators Baldwin and Brown supported the measure and it passed second reading. Third reading was set for Thursday.

HOUSE.

The House adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Rapid Transit bill and sent it at once to the Senate. The Committee made one important change in the bill as sent to them, which will enable the new company to lay rails around Kapiolani Park. On the beach side, where the road is narrow, with the permission of the Park Commissioners, the track may be laid in the park confines mauka of the road and parallel with it.

The route was slightly changed from Liliha street and the House withdrew from its position asking for Merchant street. Provision was made to prevent the acquiring of portions of the Tram Company's track by the law of eminent domain.

Agreement was reached on the passage through Thomas square and the speed of the cars through the square. The Senate amendment limiting the issue of stock to actual improvements was accepted.

The fate of the Hawaiian flag in the event of annexation was the subject of an interesting discussion brought out by the following resolution:

Whereas, a treaty of political union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States has been made by the President with the approval of the Cabinet, has been ratified by the Senate, which treaty awaits final ratification by the United States of America, Be it Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii that upon the effectuation thereof by the United States of America, the National ensign of the Republic of Hawaii shall thereupon and thereafter be the ensign of the Territory of Hawaii.

This was signed by Representatives W. F. Pogue, D. H. Kahaullelo, L. L. McCandless and A. B. Loebenstein.

Representative Robertson offered an amendment changing the wording of the form of the resolution and adding that the great seal of Hawaii shall become the great seal of the Territory.

Representative Atkinson was opposed to the resolution. He styled it sentimentality. He thought it was not proper for this Legislature to discuss the question at all. That should be left for the future.

Representative Robertson supported the resolution.

Representative Achi said that supposing the resolution was adopted that the flag of Hawaii should be the territorial flag after annexation, what assurance was there that the islands would be a territory. What if the United States chose to make the islands a district, or perhaps a state, and the resolution called for a territorial flag? It seemed to him like imposing a condition on the United States as to what form annexation should assume, and he believed that the House had no right to dictate in any form whatever to the United States. For this reason he objected to the resolution and moved that it be laid on the table.

Rep. Gear hoped that this disposition would not be made of the resolution. It had no effect as law, but was merely an expression of the present Legislature and showed their regard for the Hawaiian flag. His motion that the resolution be deferred to Thursday was carried.

The Passed Bills Committee reported that several bills had been referred to the President.

The report of the committee on the emergency appropriation bill was adopted.

The communication from the Senate announcing the adoption of the report on the Rapid Transit Committee was received. The Special Committee on Rapid Transit was appointed a Revision Committee of the House to meet the Senate Passed Bills Committee to facilitate the revision of the Transit Bill.

The House granted the Clerk 75 days for completing the records of the House.

An amendment was made to the bill exempting policemen from taxation, including the members of the Citizens' Guard. The bill passed second reading.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe case of cholera. I saw a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which gave me great relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for H. I.

CABLE SURE NOW

Contract With Scrymgeour Company Signed.

Cabinet Acts Under Present Law. New Bill Not Finally Disposed of Yet—The Terms.

The one thing that this country has been working for during the past five years as the national need next to a treaty of annexation with the U. S. cable, is more than likely to be provided and that before 1899 is very old. This, of course, is the cable. It now seems assured. The line will be from San Diego, Cal., to Honolulu and on to Japan. The franchise to Japan is exclusive. Limitations placed on construction are as to dates and route.

On Saturday evening the Cabinet, or Executive Council of the Republic of Hawaii closed a cable contract with the well known Scrymgeour Company, a concern known to be responsible and ready to proceed at once with work.

Gen. A. S. Hartwell acted as attorney and representative for the Cable Company. The actual work of placing the line is to begin within six months from the date of signing the contract. This is with the understanding that objection by the Secretary of State for the United States shall vitiate all agreements.

The contract was entered into by the Cabinet under the provisions of the "Old Cable Act," passed by the last Legislature. It had general provisions giving authority to the Executive Council.

The cable act passed by the Legislature at the session now drawing to a close is in the hands of the President, but has not yet been either signed for approval or vetoed. It was sent to the President several days ago.

The Argonaut's Opinion.

The San Francisco Argonaut says: "With the war upon us, we do not see why the opponents of annexation should continue their useless opposition. The Argonaut was conscientiously and constitutionally opposed to annexation, but since we have entered on a war of conquest, it is folly to oppose the annexation of Hawaii. We believe now in taking it forcibly, if need be, and we hope President McKinley will do so if the Senate proves obstinate. We are about to occupy the Philippines. Hawaii is indispensable as a station on the way there. For intelligent American citizens to oppose Hawaiian annexation when we are seizing the Philippines, would indeed be straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

Up It Goes.

If you did not take our advice and lay in a good supply of Flour and Feed before the last advance, do it now, as there is every prospect of higher prices. The two most powerful agencies are at work to make the advance:

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CALIFORNIA MULES

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These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

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Fort St. Above Club Stables.

Honolulu.

Bargain in Shoes.

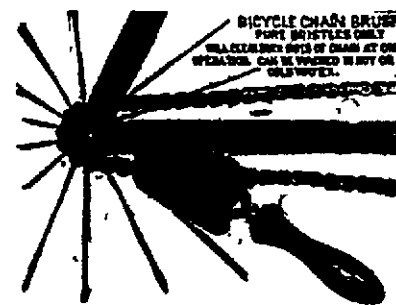
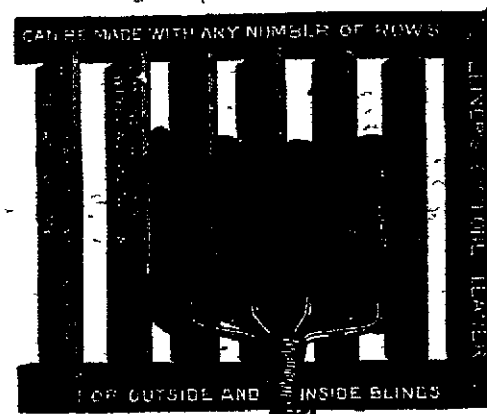
We hear the expression used constantly. So much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts.

A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

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Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros. Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT

JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORE

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glanular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles in 3d. and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1/4 each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND WILKINS CO. LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

THEY FIGHT WELL

Roosevelt's Riders Meet Spaniards in Ambuscade.

SIXTEEN AMERICANS KILLED

Spanish Fleet For Pacific—Additional Troops For Cuba—No Vote on Annexation.

JURAGUA, Cuba, June 25, 4 p. m., per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26, 10 a. m.—The initial fight of Colonel Wood's Rough Riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spanish, for as perfect an ambuscade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Colonel Wood, at the right, and Colonel Roosevelt, at the left, led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

Sixteen on the American side were killed and 60 were wounded or reported missing. Already 37 dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried. How many others there were is not known.

The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill, on the heavily-wooded slopes of which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular intrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills runs two roads along which Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's men and eight troops of the First and Tenth Cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are but little more than gullies, rough and narrow, and at places almost impassable. In these trails the fight occurred.

A terrific fire was poured in on the Americans as they advanced up these trails. Roosevelt's men stated up the bluff to attack the enemy on the flank while General Young took the road around the foot of the hill. About two and one-half miles from the camp which Roosevelt's men were to take, the Spaniards were found strongly intrenched. The line moved cautiously forward until the hill was reached where the Spaniards were lying and the fight began.

At 7:30 a. m., General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the beginning of a stubborn fight seldom equalled. Volley after volley was poured from the hillside and answered by the men in the road who covered every part of a Spaniard that was exposed.

Colonel Roosevelt found 1,500 Spaniards holding the hillside with rifle pits and machine guns. They had a body of men in an ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road. The fight lasted for two hours. Roosevelt says of it: "The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate, indeed, that it surprised me, and their firing was fearfully heavy."

Colonel Wood took the right wing and Roosevelt the left when the command to charge in open order was made. The objective point was a blockhouse, 800 yards away. When within 500 yards of it the Spaniards broke and ran and for the first time the Americans had the pleasure, which the Spaniards had been experiencing all through the fight, of shooting at the enemy in sight.

Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man killed by the Spanish fire. He was near the head of the column as it was turned from the road into the range of the Spanish ambuscade. He shot one Spaniard who was firing from the cover of a dense patch of underbrush. When a bullet struck his breast he sank at the foot of a tree, with his back against it. Captain Capron stood over him, shooting, and others rallied around him, covering the wounded man. The ground this afternoon was thick with empty shells where Fish lay. He lived twenty minutes.

SURROUNDING SANTIAGO.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL CHAFFEE, two miles beyond Sevilla, Sunday, June 25.—By Associated Press Dispatch Boat, 12:30 a. m. The American troops are now within four miles of Santiago de Cuba. Two brigades of General Lawton's division, in command of General Chaffee, and Colonel R. H. Hall of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, last night and today moved forward past the village of Sevilla, where the Spaniards were expected to make a good stand, and occupied hills to the right and left.

Two miles beyond, far out in front of the American forces, and occupying the roads leading to Santiago, is a force of 1,500 Cubans, under General Carlos Gonzalez.

twenty miles to the west of Santiago, 2,000 Cubans arrived today. There are no Spaniards in the entire country between Baiquiri, where most of the American troops were landed, and Santiago. The retreat of the enemy, after yesterday's battle, apparently became a rout, which did not end until the fortifications around the city were reached.

The transport Leona today brought to Juragua from Acerraderos nearly 2,000 insurgents, thoroughly armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition. They are part of the army of General Garcia and have been sent to the front to join the insurgents already occupying the roads to Santiago.

AT THE SUEZ CANAL.

PORT SAID (entrance to Suez Canal), June 25.—Admiral Camara's squadron is in the harbor waiting orders. It consists of the battleships Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship, the ironclad Emperor Carlos Quinto, two armored cruisers, three torpedo boats and five transports, carrying 4,000 troops.

CAIRO, June 26.—Admiral Camara has not yet asked permission to coal at Port Said.

LONDON, June 26.—Lloyd's agent at Port Said telegraphs that Admiral Camara's squadron consists of the Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperor Carlos Quinto, the torpedo boat destroyers Osada, Audaz and Prosperina, the transports Patria and Buenos Ayres and the Isla de Espana y Colon, Covadonga, Rapida and San Francisco.

MADRID, June 26, 5 p. m.—The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Port Said causes no surprise here, Admiral Camara having announced that he was going to the Philippines.

The threat of the American Government to attack the Spanish coast has had no effect. A third squadron is preparing for the defense of the coast. A member of the Cabinet, in an interview, today said: "Let them come. We will receive them as they deserve."

LONDON, June 26.—The correspondent at Gibraltar of the Daily News says: A third squadron, it is reported, will leave Cadiz July 15th. The ships, there include the Victoria, which for coast defense; the Alfonso XII, which cannot be ready for sea in a long time, and is incapable of more than twelve knots; and the Havel, which has just been armed by the Armstrongs and should be efficient. The Numancia, which is at Barcelona, ought to be ready in a fortnight. The armored cruiser Lepanto, Spain's best ship, will leave Cartagena in ten days for Cadiz for her gun trials. The Cardinal Cisneros is at Ferrol, and is of little value. Several transports still remain at Cadiz, with a few guns, but they are useless for the purpose of conveying the troops.

THE END NOT YET. WASHINGTON, June 26.—There are no positive indications of the close of the Hawaiian discussion, and unless the unexpected happens debate on this question will continue for at least another week.

"We have a sufficient number of speeches engaged to insure our going on for three weeks," said Senator Jones of Arkansas in discussing the outlook. He added that he would not agree to vote during the present session.

Senator Davis, who is managing the contest for the annexationists, said he would insist upon 11 o'clock sessions, and he also expressed the opinion that it would be next in order to extend the daily meetings into the evening.

"We have demonstrated our ability to maintain a quorum," he said, "and we have abundant assurance of the willingness of the Senators to remain here indefinitely to insure the enactment of this legislation. Consequently we do not find it necessary to accede to the proposition to let the matter go over until next session, even with a day fixed for a vote."

PTO HAS RESIGNED.

LONDON, June 26.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times says: Marquis Ito, the Premier, has resigned. In tendering his resignation he advised the Mikado to accept the principle of party government and to instruct Counts Okuma, Shigenobu and Mita-maki to form a ministry.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

An Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when the fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast he still hugs the shore and wreck upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light is up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning, try to find out how many teeth a buzz-saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that he is careless in neglecting to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people, who have kidney complaint and backache will not use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of people blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mrs. C. J. Thomas, of 238 Chestnut Street, Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been troubled with my back and a weakness in the region of the kidneys for nine or ten years. The pain in the small of my back went up into my head and caused fearful headaches. I was nearly always lame and stiff in the morning when I got up and it was with difficulty that I could get around. It hurt me every time any muscle of my back was put into motion, like stooping over or standing a long time on my feet. I saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised and gave them a faithful trial. I am greatly improved and can recommend these pills to others as from my own experience I know their merits."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, for 50c per box, or will be mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

SIGSBEE DID IT

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Disabled By Auxiliary Cruiser.

PREVIOUS UNKNOWN QUANTITY

Fleet Preparing to Go to Spain. Spanish Squadron to Coal at Port Said.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Navy Department today posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson reports that the Yale arrived yesterday and discharged her troops."

"Captain Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon, while off San Juan de Porto Rico, he was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash, which was awaited by the St. Paul. The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired. Later a cruiser and a gunboat started out, but remained under protection of the forts."

The torpedo gunboat was an untried quantity in naval warfare up to this time. Swifter than torpedo boats, seaworthy and possessed of the armament of which the torpedo boat is void, the torpedo gunboat has been a terror in imagination to all naval men. Now Captain Sigsbee has shown that with an unarmored cruiser, armed with only 5-inch guns, the torpedo gunboats are not to be feared, at least not in daylight.

WILL ATTACK SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Administration today decided to send a fleet against Spain and into the Mediterranean. The three vessels selected as colliers have already started for Newport News to take on a large supply of coal.

The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advice reaching the State and Navy Departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron. These advices gave a list of the Spanish ships now nearing the Suez canal, which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyd's. The official list is as follows: Pelayo, Carlos V, Audaz, Osada, Prosperina, Patria,

Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, Colon, Covadonga and San Francisco. The additional information comes from official sources that this squadron is at Port Said and expects to take on board 10,000 tons of coal before entering the Suez canal. It discloses that the Admiral expects to make a long sail and is doubtless headed for the Philippines, a point which the officials here doubted at first.

This is the fleet, designated by the Navy Department as the Eastern Squadron, that will lay waste the sea coast of Spain and smash the armada of Admiral Camara. Newark, flagship—Commander J. C. Watson, Captain A. S. Barker; protected cruiser with a speed of 19½ knots, armed with twelve six-inch rapid-fire rifles and four 6.7-inch rapid-fire guns; carries 350 officers and men; Iowa—Captain R. D. Evans; first-class battleship with heavy armor and a speed of 16½ knots; armed with four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch, six four-inch rapid-fire guns and twenty six-pounders; carries 444 officers and men; Oregon—Captain C. E. Clark; first-class battleship, with a speed of fifteen knots, has four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch guns, twenty six-pounders, six one-pounders and four galleys; carries 424 officers and men; Yosemite—Commander W. H. Emory; converted cruiser with belts of laminated armor over the vitals of the ship; armed with ten five-inch rapid-fire rifles; Yankee—Commander W. H. Brownson; converted cruiser, armed with ten five-inch rapid-fire guns; Dixie—Commander C. H. Davis; converted rapid-fire gun; Scandia—Commander E. W. Watson; collier, carrying two guns; Alexander—Commander W. E. Burwell; collier, carrying two guns; Abarelda—Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Buford, carrying two guns.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

For sale by all druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Now Is Your Chance

If you have ever had any idea of indulging in the luxury of a Fine Chiffonier. The special offerings in Mahogany and Oak bring the prices of the very richest furniture made down within everybody's reach.

Because we put so much stress on quality—you must not get the notion that we are high. Surely the prices we are quoting just at this particular time will contradict that.

The Reason We Talk

So strongly about Book Cases isn't altogether a selfish one. We have been able to buy a lot, comprising various popular styles, at very close prices. Indeed, much under the prevailing prices. They offer you a bargain—and at the same time impress you with just what we want you to know—that we sell the best Furniture, Carpets and Draperies that can be made at the very lowest prices that are ever quoted. They'll advertise our resources, and that's profit for us.

Again

We wish to caution you once more that if you have any furniture that is a trifle worn and ragged don't hesitate to ask us to call and put it in condition. We can make it look like new and the price will be such that no objection will be offered.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on US—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE. Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED) Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Fenger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquit Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinoes and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, — Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silestias, Sleeve Linings, Buff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rings and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap pins, Paper, Burlap, Miter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Nuts. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection with the Canadian Australasian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World. For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australasian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARK'S B & I PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 25, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Dock Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States,

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just receive direct from England:

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors, Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board Palettes and Vouga's Studios, Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery, Wade and Butcher's Razors, Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH.....\$.50
 PER MONTH, FOREIGN......75
 PER YEAR.....5.00
 PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

FRIDAY.....JULY 8, 1898

THE HAWAIIAN FLAG.

The future of the Hawaiian flag excites much interest among people of all classes who were born and have lived under it.

Each State and some of the Territories have their own flags, adopted and used by custom, or designated by their Legislature. These are symbols of State sovereignty, and are of the highest significance.

While by common consent, and sentiment the flag of Hawaii will be retained as a symbol of the Territory, a joint resolution by the Legislature recommending its retention will be a dignified act, on behalf of the Republic, expressing the sincere wish and hope of the native born that the flag will forever remain under that of the Greater Republic.

Representative Atkinson opposed in the House, Wednesday, the resolution recommending the preservation of the Hawaiian flag, under the territorial form of government in the event of annexation. The opposition was based on the theory that the "new dispensation" should prescribe the flag, and that the present trustees of Hawaiian nationality, that is, the Legislature and Government, had nothing to do with it.

The matter is mainly one of sentiment. It is quite customary for a trustee or a donor, or testator to complete a gift, with requests, not binding in law. These requests are usually considered "sacred," but there are instances in legal history, of the legacies being entirely inalienable to such requests, and they have made a bonfire of the testator's portrait, books and furniture. We believe, however, that there is sufficient love of the old flag among members of the Legislature, to put on record, in the probable closing hours of the national life, a resolution which can be in any event, only an earnest request that those who succeed in authority will carefully retain the old flag.

Of course it may be presumptuous to act in the matter, as it was presumptuous in Washington to regulate the future of American foreign political affairs in his Farewell Address. But let the Legislature be presumptuous.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

The large majority of the volunteers in the American army are young men, who were born after the close of the Civil War. They know nothing of its rough experiences, and forbidding aspects. The term "war is hell," to them is meaningless. To them it appears a sort of rough picnic, full of exciting adventures. There is undoubtedly intense patriotism but its roots also feed on the love of change and novelty. The "stern realities" wither up the romance of war.

The "recollections of the Civil War" by Sir William Howard Russell, now being published recall to some of us the awful experiences of 1861. He was the special correspondent of the London Times, in Washington. On account of his fair and truthful account of the battle of the first Bull Run, which earned for him the intense hatred of every loyal but excitable Northern man, he was called then and since, "Bull Run Russell."

He had, as war correspondent of the Times, a large experience during the Crimean War, and was not far from the spot, where the "Charge of the Light Brigade" rode to death and immortality. He was, therefore, a veteran in comparison with the inexperienced men and officers of the Federal army, who had never seen a battle.

The awful disaster to the Northern army, at Bull Run, was due largely to the fact, that General Patterson of that army was not able to prevent General Joe Johnston from joining his forces with the other Confederate forces, and over matching the Union army. And why? Because among other reasons, the enthusiastic young men, full of patriotism at the time they enlisted for only three months, and had never been in battle, insisted on going home because their time was up, although on the eve of the first battle, Russell says: "I had seen on the evening of Bull Run, a magnificent regiment marching away steadily from the field. They actually left a battery in their camp for any one who liked to take it." General McDowell the Union commander, in his dispatch to the War Department said: "They marched off

the field to the sound of the enemy's guns."

These many thousands of young men enlisted then, as the young men are enlisting now, "out of a sense of duty." But the discomforts, and monotony of camp life, the everlasting drill broke the romance of war, and at the end of the term of enlistment, only three months, they were anxious to return home without firing a shot.

There were instances when regiments did make a short extension of their time of service, in other parts of the country. But it soon became apparent that the army could be maintained only by forcing men into it by conscription. There were, of course, many patriotic men who enlisted for the war. But large numbers lost their staying power, when they could no longer read "Patriotism and Picnic" on the Union banner.

After the excitement was over, and the defeat at Bull Run, war became a serious business.

General McDowell, forced to make an attack, by the wild popular cry of the newspapers, "On to Richmond," before his men were drilled, became the scape goat, and went to his grave, twenty years afterwards, oppressed with the feeling of wrong done to him.

The enlisted men of these visiting regiments will soon become familiar with the bottom facts of war and when they are, will act as other men act under the circumstances.

But behind sentiment there remains the Anglo-Saxon pluck, the obedience to discipline, and some of the best fighting will be done by the very men who are thoroughly tired of their contract to fight against Spain but will keep it to the last.

It is a strange commentary on the maxim; "truth lies heavy and is a burden to carry," that the generation of Northern men now living, who, in 1861, read Russell's letters to the Times still regard him with intense dislike, because he told the truth, and, moreover, did not share the enthusiasm and purpose of the Northern people to preserve the Union.

THE CABLE CONTRACT.

The contract granting to what is known as the "Scrymser" company the right to lay submarine cables from the American coast to these islands; and the exclusive right, with some limitations, to lay other cables from these islands to Japan, has been signed by the Executive Council.

In every respect it is a superior contract to that made with Colonel Spalding in 1895, a contract well known to those who understood the situation at that time, to be ill-advised and unfortunate.

The "Scrymser" company is composed of men who furnish the very best submarine service through the West India Islands, and along the western coast of South America, reaching into and connecting the South American States with the world. Behind these men is the financial backing of the most powerful and reputable banking house in the United States, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

It is fortunate for these islands that the business of laying these cables is, at last, in the hands of these men. General Hartwell is the resident counsel of this company and his legal services have been of value to it.

There has been strong and honest opposition on the part of some members of the Government, to the granting of these rights to lay cables to the Scrymser company, on the ground that it might unfavorably affect the relation of the islands to the United States. But the provisions of the contract permit the Government of the United States to protect itself should it deem the contract unfavorable to American interests.

The law providing for the making of the contract, and the contract itself, is largely due to the persistent and intelligent efforts of Mr. W. G. Irwin. Although he is connected by marriage with a prominent member of the house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., he has, we understand, no financial interest whatever in the cable matter. His efforts are due to that connection, as well as to his desire as a merchant, a resident and a member of the community, to take these islands out of their isolated position and bring them into the business world.

Cable communication is now, probably, only a question of months and not one of years. The Government of the United States is not disposed to venture into submarine cable enterprises, and it will no doubt facilitate the undertakings of the "Scrymser" company in every way.

THE PENALTY OF FAME.

The San Francisco Examiner prints a large portrait, and devotes a page to the history, of a woman now old and poor who many years ago refused the offer of marriage from General Wesley Merritt, Commander of the United States Manila forces.

There is nothing extraordinary in this incident. It throws no light on General Merritt's military capacity,

unless it may show that if he was deficient in the art of love making, he was more proficient in the art of war making. The incident, old as it is, is brought to light by the Examiner because it "strikes the cords of the human heart."

Modern journalism is as daring as Columbus on his voyages of discovery. It erects a Yellow Cross instead of a Red Cross, and knows "no creed, no nation, no sex." It finds the human race famished for want of gossip, and generously puts the cup of personal "secrets" to the lips of the thirsty. It does it, even if it has to lift the closed eye lids of the dead.

This heroism under the Yellow Cross became most romantic and self-sacrificing, at the time of President Cleveland's marriage, when the daring reporters followed the bridal couple one hundred miles into the mountains, then encamped on the lawn attached to the house which they occupied. It was a triumph of the Yellow Cross, when the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune madly rode to the telegraph station and sent the despatch to a waiting nation: "5 a. m., President Cleveland opened the blinds."

Ah! The people, they whose voice is the voice of God, demand this precious stuff. It touches the personal relations of men and women. When Science and Gossip knock at the door, and send in their cards, Gossip is admitted, but Science is told to call on another day.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BANQUET.

At the noted banquet at the Hotel Cecil, in London, on June 3rd, given in the interests of Anglo-Saxon unity, Lord Coleridge presided, and the honorable secretary of the committee was Dr. C. R. Maxwell, the father of Dr. Walter Maxwell of this city. There was a trophy of American and English flags. On this the Stars and Stripes were quartered with the Union Jack. The combination was labelled: "Flag of the future." The French names for dishes were entirely omitted. Each of 500 ladies and gentlemen attending the dinner wore medallions, with crossed American and English flags, on which was the motto: "One tongue, one purpose. Invincible in war, triumphant in peace."

The distinguished chairman, Lord Coleridge said, among other remarks, referring to the Revolutionary war in America: "It was a contest forced on her by the folly of our King, and the imbecility and subservience of his ministers." "What was permanent in the two races was good sense, love of fair play, of liberty lying deep in the rock beds."

Lord Brassey, speaking for the Colonies said that "all members of the British Empire, who dwell beneath the Southern Cross were in full sympathy with the Americans."

Col. Taylor said that the union of Great Britain and the United States might be regarded by other nations as isolation. If so, they were like the Irishmen who said he preferred to be alone, especially if his sweet heart was with him.

Still, all of these Heaven-born sentiments, appearing on both sides of the Atlantic, are subject to strong self interests. The hope of the future is that there will be harmony and mutual benevolence in union. Neither nation is yet prepared for union on any principles laid down in the New Testament. The reign of the Evil One is not over. He has power enough to break up nearly all combinations against himself. He loves the numerous Jingoos, and they wear his decorations.

OUR MASCOT.

Is Capt. Whiting of the Monadnock the Hawaiian "Mascot?"

He was here, when Kamehameha V. died and Lunaliilo ascended the Throne. He was here when Lunaliilo died, and Kalakaua ascended the Throne. He was detailed to attend Kalakaua while the guest of the American Government in 1876. He was here in 1893, at the time of the change of the Government. And, moreover, he married a daughter of Hawaii. As the faithful Mascot of Hawaii will annexation suddenly arrive under his mysterious spell?

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

Chauncy Depew, in a recent interview stated that, in his opinion, the United States would not release in the future, their hold on the Philippine Islands. He acknowledged that the Islands might be a white elephant, but he said it might be necessary "to paint the elephant brown and set him to work."

The trouble will be in the patriotic desire of several millions of our fellow country men, we hope soon to be able to say, to take a hand in the painting.

The opportunities for office holding among nine millions of rather irresponsible people will be great, and one of the largest products of our civilization is that of men who wish to take care of public interests, for a fixed compensation payable monthly. In fact, the army of occupation itself

in Manila can furnish an army of office holders. The chief trouble will be in fixing the brown color on the Philippine white elephant. The white color of healthiness will shine through for a century to come!

At the end of every Presidential term, a new set of men will ask to be allowed to emigrate to Manila and handle the paint brush. The end will be lots of experience in learning how to govern an inferior race, and lots of experience on the part of the heathen in the art of being governed. But in the end, the world will be benefited.

A POLITICAL MOVE.

If a Spanish fleet is moving towards Manila, it is done, probably, more for a political than a military purpose. It may anchor in any one of the numerous harbors of the Philippines, without making any attack on the American ships. When Spain offers to close the war with the surrender of Cuba, and the disposition of the Philippines is discussed, Spain will say: "We occupy these islands to the same extent that you do. You have no actual possession of them. The occupation of Manila is not the occupation of the group." The argument will have strong political effect, because it will compel the United States to continue a war, not for the freedom of Cuba, but for the conquest of the Philippines.

The only way by which this ugly political question can be kept out of the discussion is in the destruction of the Spanish fleet before it arrives at the Philippines. No doubt the Washington Government and Admiral Dewey well understand this move.

If the Spanish ships succeed in escaping the American vessels, and reach the Islands, the situation may become very complicated.

SPANISH COURTESY.

Among the many eminent physicians who attended the recent general Congress, in Madrid, on the subject of Hygiene, were three American representatives.

One of the members from Paris, in a letter comments on the courtesy of the Spanish officials towards these Americans. Although war existed between America and Spain, at no time, in public or private, either at the reception to the Congress given by the Queen Regent, or at any of the public functions was there an act, or speech, or suggestion by the Spaniards indicating that the American representatives belonged to a nation that was mostly unjustly, in the eyes of the Spaniards, waging war against Spain.

This high bred courtesy, peculiar to the Don, is seen in the Cortes. In the recent debates on the action of the Americans, there is no evidence of that hot blood, uncontrollable anger, and impetuous debate which is so common in the Latin Parliaments.

At the same time this enviable behaviour is consistent with the exercise of cruel methods in warfare, and the inhuman treatment of prisoners.

MISCALCULATING.

Secretary of War, General Alger, said in 1897, "in thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field and back them up with a wall of fire in the persons of the veterans."

The level headed soldiers know that it could not be done. Wonderfully active as the war department is, it cannot drill men into efficient soldiers in a day or a hundred days, nor can it manufacture the best modern rifles at a moment's notice, or feed or clothe the men of a great army, until it has trained and experienced officers in the methods of feeding and clothing.

It is the unfortunate and historical remarks of men like Secretary Alger that cause the noble fellows who enlist and are willing to fight for the country, to be poorly provided for, badly fed, and clothed, until a lot of experience has been obtained at the expense of disease, sickness and death.

The voluntary contribution in Germany in aid of the Spaniards amounted to 23,000,000 marks, a mark being valued at 23 1/2 cents in our coin. This amount was remitted up to June 1st. One of the reasons given for the hostility of the Germans toward the Americans is, the repeated statement made by the press that the United States will, within a few years, cause a rapid decline in German foreign trade. This may be true. But neither Germany or any other nation will go to war with a nation that is out-trading her, because it will not pay to do so.

Capt. W. C. Whittle of Norfolk, Va., who was Executive officer of the Confederate cruiser "Shenandoah" at the time, during the Civil War, when she made sad havoc with the whaling fleet in the Bering Sea, writes us: "Didn't my old Naval Academy classmate Dewey give the Dons Hall Columbia at Manila? It was a grand and wonderful achievement."

The men who ranged up their batteries against each other in 1862, are now ranging them beside each other against the common foe.

SURE OF THE ROAD

President Dole Signs Rapid Transit Act.

Closing Hours of Legislature.
 Flag Resolution Killed—Loan Act Passed.

SENATE.

One hundred-twentieth day, July 7. There was little business before the Senate on the last day of the session, save final action on the loan act, and to await the decision of the President on the bills not signed. The loan act was passed; sent to the President and signed, but not before further opposition from Senator McCandless, who insisted that the loan could be taken up at 4 per cent and that the Government should not stultify itself by saying that it was willing to pay 5 per cent.

The expert accountant's report on the examination of the books of the Water Works, Post Office and Public Works Departments and the Board of Health were referred to the Ministers having the several departments in charge. The committee reports did not accompany these, as the Senate committee had been unable to have a conference with the House committee on them.

It was announced that the President had signed the bill providing for the sale of light wines and beer, salaries and pay rolls, barbed wire fences, notaries public, jurisdiction of Circuit Court, gifts of curios to Bishop Museum and the current account appropriation bill, with the exception of the two items of \$3,000 each, mail subsidy to Inter Island Steamship and Wilder Steamship companies, which items the President vetoed on the ground that the law made conditions regulating the steamship companies, the two items amended that law but did not refer to it in its title as provided and it therefore might be declared unconstitutional.

The House passed the item over the President's veto. The Senate sustained the veto.

The accounts for the session, amounting to \$12,674.62, were presented. The heavy items were, salaries, \$6,370; officers, \$2,796; printing, \$1,184; typewriting, \$970.90.

The resolution relating to the preservation of the Hawaiian flag was laid on the table by vote of 11 to 1.

At 11:45 o'clock a recess was taken to 4 o'clock. At the afternoon session it was announced that a flaw had been discovered in the typewritten copy of the Rapid Transit bill, which had been signed by the President and clerk of the Senate and sent to the President. The provision passed by the Legislature that the right of eminent domain should be exercised only with the approval of the Executive Council had been omitted. A supplementary bill was brought in embodying that feature. This second bill was passed three readings, sent to the House for passage and at 5:30 o'clock announcement was made that the President had signed both bills.

Sensors Lyman and Kepoikal were appointed to notify the House that the Senate was ready to adjourn. Senator Brown was delegated to make the same announcement to the President.

President Dole entered at the closing. On motion of Senator McCandless a vote of thanks was tendered President Wilder for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the Senate during the three terms. President Wilder thanked the members in return and the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.

At the morning session the President sent down the current account appropriation bill. Two items were vetoed. These were \$3,000 each for mail subsidy to the Inter Island Steamship Co., and the Wilder's Steamship Co. After considerable discussion the items were passed over the President's veto and sent to the Senate.

The expenses of the session were approved. The total was \$15,887.61 and the items were divided up into pay of members, \$6,000; officers, \$3,580; printing, \$2,082.40; expert accountant, \$1,643; short hand and type writing, \$1,069.10; general, \$505.07; translating, \$571; stationery, etc., \$284.64.

The House had postponed the resolution expressing the desire that the flag and great seal of Hawaii be preserved as the flag and great seal of the territory of Hawaii in the event of annexation. There was some opposition to the resolution on Wednesday, but this was withdrawn, allowing several votes to pass on the question. Representative Loebenstein made an eloquent plea for the preservation of the flag. He appealed to the patriotism of the members, to the deep undercurrent of feeling which is more than sentimentality. Should Hawaii become a part of the United States, whether as state, or territory, or district, the retention of the national colors would be, not the mere selection of a banner or an ensign, it would be the preservation of a flag beneath which many members of the present Legislature had been born, beneath which trying scenes had been witnessed. The flag would represent the absorption of a sovereign Nation by a greater Nation, the passing of an individuality. At the close of his speech the Representative was applauded. The resolution then passed and was sent to the Senate.

At 12 o'clock a recess was taken to 4 o'clock.

At the 4 o'clock session, while the House waited for the business from

the Senate the Clerk's table was cleared of bills. The bill regulating Chinese immigration was taken from Committee and put on its passage for second reading. Objection was made at first to the suspension of the rules for third reading. The objection was withdrawn, the bill passed third reading, was sent to the President and notification was received of its signing, all within ten minutes.

On motion of Representative McCandless all bills in committees or before the House and not otherwise disposed of were laid on the table. These included House bills regulating the construction of highways, the appointment of a road supervisor in chief, closing highways, the so-called pharmacy bill, relating to the retail of wines, relating to penal contracts, sale of spirituous liquors, the exemption of property from forced alienation, Senate plumbing bill and the Senate Hilo Railway bill.

House bills in the Senate not disposed of are: relating to the law of evidence, the publication of decisions of the Supreme Court, regulating use of bicycles, and relating to veterinary surgeons.

The Senate supplemental Rapid Transit bill passed first reading, and under suspension of the rules, second and third readings unanimously, and was sent to the President in exactly four and a half minutes.

Representative Loebenstein was delegated by the other members of the House to make the closing address to the Speaker. He spoke in part as follows: At the touch of the speaker's gavel there will pass to their homes the men who have composed the House of 1898, men who have maintained their friendship in spite of the clashes and differences which characterize a legislative body; there will be dissolved the representative body of a Nation which is about to be merged into the life of another nation. The chair has been occupied by a man well qualified for the position, a man who has exercised wonderful discretion in his decisions. Let us hope that we will cherish the memory of these days and a remembrance of the man who has preserved order, who has impartially weighed the opinions and arguments and has given due consideration to all. We have passed judgment on the matters brought before us to the best of our ability. We trust that the world may be:

"To our faults a little blind,
 And to our virtues very kind."

So we thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your kindness to us and for the manner in which you have presided over us.

The Speaker responded feelingly. He said that the members had performed their duty in an honorable manner and as if they were engaged in their private business, so that they could say to their constituents that they had done their duty. He expressed to the members his regard and esteem and thanked them and the Ministry for the assistance he had received.

Minister Damon thanked the House for the courteous manner in which affairs had been conducted. One valuable lesson he had learned was that the House had performed its functions in a manner becoming the Republic.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the officers of the House.

Notice was received of the signing, by the President of the Rapid Transit bill. Representative Robertson was delegated to inform the Senate and the President that there was no more business before the House.

At 5:45 o'clock the House adjourned sine die.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

BORN.

RASMUSSEN—In Honolulu, July 6, to the wife of A. Rasmussen, a son. ABEL—In Honolulu, July 6, to the wife of J. F. C. Abel, a son. San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

JACKSON—July 6, 1898, at the residence of Dr. J. S. McGrew, J. Mason Jackson, of diphtheria. Chicago papers please copy.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jose Maria Esposito Santo, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to John Gaspar, having been filed; notice is hereby given, that Friday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 7, 1898.

By the Court.
 P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark "Nuuanu" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about July 15, 1898.

It sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

OUT IN THE GOAL

An Exhaustive Paper on the
Philippine Group.

READ HERE BY W. R. CASTLE

Presented for Discussion—Heard
By Many Visitors—A Land of
which is Little Known.

For the regular weekly prayer meeting at Central Union Church on Wednesday evening there was an attendance of a couple of hundred men from the transports. For their benefit there was special music. The following interesting and carefully compiled paper, for discussion, was read by W. R. Castle:

Because of Dewey's splendid victory in Manila Bay, the world, and especially Americans, have learned more of the geography and history of that interesting country within the past two months than it has known in three hundred years.

It is not easy to say anything fresh or new, but almost everything concerning that far eastern land is full of interest. All thinking men feel instinctively that the great battle has done something greater and fuller of moment to Americans than overwhelming and destroying a few poor war ships of Spain. A new era is dawning; Americans are looking beyond the borders of their own great land, into the new world about them. The people begin to feel that there are concerns which affect them, and in which they must have an influence, that are not local to America.

The Philippines extend south from Formosa about 980 miles or 14 degrees of latitude to within 4 degrees of the equator, and over 650 miles from east to west, or 9 degrees of longitude. Within their embrace is the whole of the Sulu sea; south and 300 miles away lies Celebes. Manila, about 250 miles south of the extreme north, is nearly 700 miles south-east of Hongkong, and over 5,000 miles south of west of Honolulu, lying in latitude 15 north.

Although nearly four centuries have elapsed since their discovery, a great deal of uncertainty still exists about the geography of this group. It is believed that there are over 1,400 islands, the most of which are insignificant in area, but Luzon and Mindanao, the northern and southern, are truly majestic, the one containing nearly 41,000 square miles, the other over 37,000. The whole group is believed to contain about 135,000 square miles, or double the area of New York State. Samar, Panay, Mindoro, Negros and Palawan each have an area a little more or less than that of the Island of Hawaii, or something over 4,000 square miles. In no part of the world is volcanic activity more evident, although but few active craters attest the fact. In some respects these volcanoes are remarkable. Taal, 45 miles south of Manila, is a low mountain in the middle of a lake as large as the Island of Oahu over 100 square miles in area and 100 fathoms deep. It is said that where this lake and active volcano now exist, two hundred years ago, a lofty mountain reared its head nearly 10,000 feet into the clouds, but it swiftly dropped into the depths, and the lake and volcano took its place. The Bulusan, at the extreme south point of Luzon, has for centuries guided the mariner far at sea with its pillar of cloud by day and of fire at night. Mayon has always maintained a reputation for terrible destructive power. In 1814 an eruption overwhelmed more than 12,000 persons. Vast deposits of debris in places covered the tallest forest trees. In 1876 one of the terrific storms, for which the Philippines have a dread notoriety, burst over this mountain and in a short time such vast quantities of loose material had been washed over the surrounding country, that over 6,000 houses and all roads, canals and farms were ruined for miles around. Earthquakes are very frequent in all parts of the Islands. Sometimes they are of terrific character and very destructive. Nowhere have they left such evidences of their power. Mountains have been shivered to fragments, valleys filled, passages rent from the ocean to the interior; the courses of rivers have been changed, and lakes have been drained or new ones created. With such terrific forces of nature in constant operation, the works of man could stand but a poor show, and many times have towns and villages been wholly destroyed. A great earthquake in 1863 destroyed the city of Manila, with the loss of nearly 3,000 persons killed and injured, and the damages known to have occurred amount to over \$8,000,000.

With volcanoes and earthquakes, there exists a great variety of physical aspect. Mountain ranges extend from the north to the south, with spurs running both to the east and west. There are broad plains and a few elevated tablelands; lakes are numerous, and there are a number of considerable rivers. The soil in many places is very fertile, and is capable of unlimited production of the fruits of the tropics. At present sugar, tobacco and hemp are the principal exports, but rice and bananas constitute the main food of a large portion of the population. The mineral wealth is probably quite large. Gold, copper, iron, mercury and lead exist and mines are worked to some extent. Coal is also found in two or three of the islands, although the quality is not of the best. The mineral promise is such as to indicate good results under the fostering care of an enlightened government.

The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were called the Lazzarus Islands for about 50 years,

when the name Philippines first appeared. Manila was founded in 1571. It lies on one side of a bay of the same name, which is a magnificent sheet of water, being about 120 miles in circumference, having a length of not far from 50 miles and breadth of 27, and is well protected, excepting from the southwest, gales which sometimes sweep up the bay with enormous violence and destructive force. At such times the shipping in the harbor seeks refuge behind the headland of Cavite. During such a storm in 1876, the sea overwhelmed a good portion of the city of Manila, destroying about 4,000 houses and drowning over 250 persons. Another such storm in 1890 overwhelmed and ruined the sea-wall protecting the inner harbor. The city is built upon both sides of the river Pasig, which connects the bay with an extensive fresh water lagoon in the rear. The water of the river is deep, affording harbor room for considerable shipping. For a short time in 1762 the city was held by the English, who demanded a ransom of \$5,000,000, but they withdrew in 1764. For many years the islands were used by the Spanish as a point whence practical descent might be made upon the neighboring English and Dutch colonies. It may be said that the Spanish occupation during its four centuries of possession has been only partial and indefinite. Many portions of the interior have never been occupied, nor have the savage tribes been subjugated, and the story of Spanish occupation is one of cruelty, avarice and barbarity, similar in much to the story of Mexico, the West Indies, South America and other places of Spanish domain. The history of the Philippines, or of the Spanish control, might be comprised in a very few words, and they would be relentless fanaticism, extortion, cruelty, misapprehension.

The form of the Spanish Government may be called military, presided over by a governor or captain general, who controls a number of provinces into which the country is divided. The public officers are Spaniards and non-residents. Their chief object is to extort revenue. To accomplish this the most ingenious and oppressive measures are adopted, consisting of taxation, including poll taxes of more than \$6 a head, license fees, imposts, and other devices which are applied and levied with a relentless disregard of every interest except that of the taxing officers. A failure to pay taxes generally resulted in confiscation. In addition to taxes which are required to be paid in money, the "corvee" has also been applied to all natives, requiring forty days of forced labor in each year. Frequently a so-called income tax was assessed, oftentimes upon persons who had no income whatsoever, while wealthy Spaniards and some who are able to make it worth the while of the tax officers escape altogether.

Probably no one knew better than the Government in Spain that a large proportion of the income of the country was stolen by Spanish officers to whom was intrusted the interests of the Spanish nation.

The effect of such government and of such a financial system has of course prevented the development of the country's resources. With its teeming population, fertile soil and natural resources, the Philippines might easily raise all the sugar required by the world. It could increase its production of tobacco many hundred-fold, and they already export annually 150,000,000 cigars. Its resources in fibres, india rubber, various medicinal roots and herbs, dye woods, spices, and other tropical productions are not only hardly known, but are probably inexhaustible. The islands are also noted for the variety and fine quality of their fruits, among which are the orange, mango, mangosteen, pineapple, guava, bananas and limes. From the Manila banana comes the so-called Manila hemp, which is the most valuable rope making material in use, and in spite of the utter imbecility and repressive tendency of the Spanish system, or lack of system, nearly forty thousand tons of the value of \$2,800,000 was exported last year.

Situated but a short distance north of the equator, the climate of the Philippines is warm; but the country is not regarded as unhealthy. From November until February the climate of Manila is endurable. The nights are frequently quite cool, although the thermometer seldom, if ever, falls below 70 degrees. From that time until the following November the heat is oppressive. The hottest months are generally April and May, when there is but little rain. From June on the rain is heavy and in the latter part of the year the country is visited by storms of great severity, sometimes accompanied with terrific thunder storms. At Manila the rainfall runs from 75 to 85 inches a year. During the heated term, business is very largely suspended from 9 o'clock until 5 in the afternoon. In the evenings the streets are brilliantly lighted in the cities, and thronged with a varied population.

The history of the Spanish Government of the Philippines might also be called a chapter in the story of the Roman Catholic Church. Indeed, Sir John Bowring said "Missionaries of the Catholic Church were the real conquerors of the Philippines." A government officer in assuming control of a province or district generally consults the bishop or priest, and if he is wise always does so in matters of importance. The priests are the actual rulers, especially in the rural districts where the Spanish monk reigns supreme. While it is true that the Spaniards have often been restrained in their cruel and senseless exactions and mistreatment of the people by the interposition of monks and priests, it is also true that the leaders in the church have themselves been the most oppressive and grasping in their treatment of the natives. A short time before the last revolt, which began in 1896, the monks in one of the convents in the interior coolly took possession without any right whatsoever, made known to the people of a large tract of country covering many square miles in the occupation of natives and cultivated by them; but with what the priests probably called commendable liberality the natives were allowed to

remain during the will of the priests, upon the condition of their paying a large amount as rent. Is it surprising that with such misrule the resentment and hatred against the priesthood is very bitter, resulting in the slaughter of many priests when an uprising occurs? In consequence of the unrestrained power of the Catholic Church, and its very large spiritual influence over many of the people, the church has immense estates in the Philippines and one does not feel surprised at the anguish displayed by the Pope, when on hearing of the battle of Manila, he exclaimed, that he wished he had never been born; and his desire that Spain should ask for peace, upon the basis of losing Cuba, but retaining the Philippines is both reasonable and intelligent, from the standpoint of the church. Something has been done in the interests of education, but when compared with the progress of countries under enlightened government the progress of three hundred years is pitiful indeed. Very few of the people have any knowledge of reading or writing, and as a consequence they are sunk in the grossest and most hopeless ignorance. Such conditions are bound to react upon religious teachers, and as a consequence the priesthood is deplorably ignorant and debased. One cannot wonder that the Archbishop of Manila, in rallying his flock against Americans last May should have said, "Christians, defend your faith against heretics who raise an insuperable barrier to immortal souls, enslave the people, abolish crosses from cemeteries, forbid pastors to perform baptism, matrimony or funeral rites, or to administer consolation or grant absolution." Such a tirade could only be addressed to the most ignorant and degraded, and it is difficult to believe that the Archbishop himself did not know his words were false, yet, with it all, it should not be forgotten that there are, even today, heroic missionary priests in that benighted land, who take their lives in their hands and penetrate to remote sections, going fearlessly into the midst of savages whose acquaintance with Spain's oppression has called them with the desire to take the lives of every Spaniard. One of these noble men, Father Saturnino Urias, a Jesuit, is said to have converted and baptized over 5,000 infidels in one year, which is probably of less importance, than the fact that he taught them better methods of living, something of the rights of the weak as against the strong, and that the law of love is better than the law of might. Although the Philippines are nominally Catholic, yet there are millions today who are heathen of the lowest description.

Although out of position in a sketch of this character, I have left any account of the population of the Philippines till the last, because that the discussion of this subject I understand is to be of the application of missionary effort to the inhabitants of this country, only now opening to a real civilization and enlightened Christianity.

The original inhabitants were the Negritos, who are very small, very black and with wholly hair growing in isolated tufts. They rarely attain a greater height than four feet nine inches, but in this country, as elsewhere, they have been overwhelmed by stronger races, although found to some extent in the north. It is believed that not more than 20,000 of them remain. They live in the utmost degradation, very nearly allied to animals in nearly every respect, and can hardly be called religious, their rites consisting mainly of a few attempts to appease offended deities. Next to these wretched beings are the Manthras, a cross between Negritos and the Malays, who first overcame and conquered them. These people are about as degraded and wretched as the Negritos. Then come the Indonesian and Malay races who entered the country from the south and west in the great migrations of nations in the past. They were originally Mahomedans or Buddhists, but today their descendants, numbering not less than six millions of people, are about equally divided between the religions of Rome and Mahomet. In the Island of Luzon the natives are generally called "Tagals" and "Visayans." The former are occupants of the lowlands and generally build their houses upon piles, to avoid the floods which so often overwhelm the flats. The Visayans are more often found in the mountains and upon the islands south of Luzon. The remaining portion of the eight or nine million inhabitants of these islands, is a mixed race of Chinese, Japanese and a mixed race crossed with them. The percentage of Europeans is insignificant, there not being over ten thousand Spaniards, and perhaps twenty-five hundred of all other European nationalities. There may possibly be one hundred Americans, with a few Germans, French and British. The population resulting from a mixture of the European with the native races is called, according to parentage, "Spanish mestizos," "French mestizos," "German mestizos," "Chinese mestizos," or, as the case may be, The Chinese, as elsewhere, are the traders and laborers, and have acquired much wealth. Indeed, it is said the Chinese problem in the Philippines is nearly as acute as in California. In the cities the chief occupation of the natives seems to be, attending various church functions, which take much time and are carried out with glitter and brilliancy, and cock-fighting. So fond are they of the latter degradation that many a man in times of the fire which occasionally sweep away the frail houses occupied by the natives, has been known to rush frantically into places of danger to save his gallo, as the fighting cock is called, leaving his wife, children and property to perish in the flames.

But, idle, ease-loving and impotent as these people appear, they come of races full of a dark and desperate bravery, treacherous, fearless of death, and when moved by the fury aroused by long oppression, or fanaticism, they are full of the most desperate daring and possessed of an insatiable thirst for the blood of the enemy. Their common weapon is the creese, which is kept as sharp as a razor and is a more dreadful weapon in their hands than

Weak and Languid

Little Appetite and no Energy.

These are symptoms that effect a large number of people. Below we give the testimonial of Mrs. A. Morgan, of East Brisbane, Queensland, who does not hesitate to tell you of just the remedy that cured her.



"The past season I had a severe attack of dengue fever which left me feeling very weak and languid with little appetite and no energy. But I am pleased to say

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me. As a blood purifier and tonic for those who are affected by the intense heat of the Queensland summer it is unequalled. I am pleased to recommend it to all those who need a reliable remedy."

For consultation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They will relieve and cure you. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

the machete in the hands of the Cubans. It is these people who still roam the mountain fastnesses of the Philippines, unconquered by the Spaniards, and probably a million or more hold absolute control of perhaps half of the entire country. In Mindanao there is hardly a pretense of maintaining order. It is a land of terror, the realm of anarchy and cruelty. Murder is a regular institution. The man of might is he, who has out of sixty heads. Depopulation is frightful. Wretchedness unspeakable. Of trade and commerce there is almost nothing, and the Spaniards do not even attempt to reduce and hold control in that island. Apparently, the only attempt of the Spanish has been to obtain the mastery where a large revenue might be obtained, and where such was not plainly in sight they regarded with utter indifference the lawlessness and misery engendered by their own oppression and wicked lack of government. In fact, the Spaniards have been in the Philippines what they have been elsewhere, a fearless and fanatic, but never a colonizing race. Dazzled by the splendor of their conquests, for a long time Europe believed the Spaniards, as it now believes the English, to be the great colonizers of the world. Wherever Spain passed, the natives were enslaved and became miserable wrecks. But it seems likely that by the end of this century the destructive power of the Castilian will be gone and her colonies forever swept from her grasp. The great question is now presented to the United States, having conquered the Philippines, what are you going to do with them? America cannot with honor return these islands to the Spanish. It cannot thus hopelessly condemn to ruin the millions of that benighted land who are now first seeing the glimmerings of light. America has been the land of liberty and Christian light, and her war with Spain has suddenly thrown upon her hands questions of the gravest and most solemn nature. I believe that the genius of the great republic will deal in a successful and enlightened manner with this matter, as it has met and overcome all difficult questions in the past.

If the missionary societies of England or the United States have attempted the conversion of the Philippines Islands I have not found the record of their work, but the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society have extended to those shores. The New Testament and Psalms have been translated into Pangasinan, a depot is maintained in Luzon, and a few thousand copies have been circulated, but in order that the people may read they must first be taught, and this will not be done until an enlightened system, with laws requiring compulsory attendance is established in those islands, and such a system will not be established until the government is separated from the church and dares to act without regard to the wishes of the priests.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No more Legislature.

Sugar, 96 deg., 4 1/2 cents.

Several hundred men of this expedition have seen the Pall.

Senator Rice is to have one more arduous well on his Kaul estate.

It is said that this will be the best year for pineapples the growers here have ever known.

One letter left at the Waverly club was unaddressed. It was to "Dear Mother," and from "Rob."

There are at the Queen's Hospital from transport ships two cases of fever and one of appendicitis.

General Merritt's order of 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon broke up a number of projected dinner parties.

Geo. W. Delong Post, G. A. R., of this city, presented a Bible to Chaplain Cressy of the Minnesota Regiment.

Of the last graduating class at Oahu College William B. Godfrey, Jr., enters Yale, William T. Rawlins the Yale

Law School, Harry A. Kluengel the University of California, and Ferdinand F. Hedemann Stanford University.

Mr. Copeland took up to the foreign office from the Waverly club yesterday 300 letters written by soldiers.

The W. G. Hall on her down trip from Hawaii landed two boat loads of laborers for the new plantation on Molokai.

The two Minnesota men who had the tandem wreck on Tuesday fared badly. One has a broken leg and the other a fractured wrist.

Soda water has been served free to soldiers by Benson, Smith & Co., and as many as 1,500 glasses have been handed over the fountain counter in one day.

When the third expedition leaves, Honolulu will have entertained about one-half the men expected to be sent to Manila.

Fred. Macondray, purser of the Valencia, is a well known society and club man and all around good fellow well known in San Francisco.

Alexander St. M. Mackintosh has enlisted with the corps of volunteer waiters for all feasts. "Alex." can carve a pineapple like a pastmaster.

A number of the visiting soldiers called at the N. G. H. ranges yesterday and being furnished rifles and ammunition by Sergt. Elvin shot scores.

Chief Engineer Pierson of the S. S. Valencia was a conspicuous and welcome visitor on the water front and in town yesterday. "Dick" was some years ago connected with the engineering department of the Inter-Island S. N. Co. and was kept busy in renewing old acquaintances among the local shipping fraternity. He came here first with the Mikahala.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
PERU.....July 5	GAELIC.....July 8
COPTIC.....July 14	CITY OF PEKING.....July 17
RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 23	

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

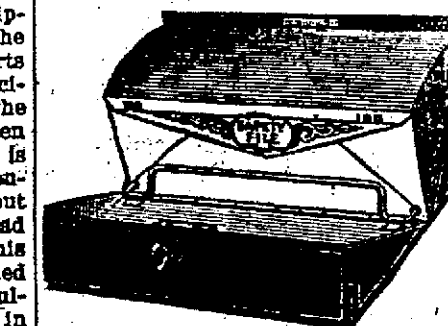
Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....July 12*Tuesday.....Aug. 23
*Friday.....July 22*Friday.....Sept. 3
Tuesday.....Aug. 2*Tuesday.....Sept. 13
Friday.....Aug. 12*Friday.....Sept. 23

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....July 19 Tuesday.....Aug. 30
Friday.....July 29 Friday.....Sept. 9
Tuesday.....Aug. 9 Tuesday.....Sept. 20
Friday.....Aug. 19 Friday.....Sept. 30

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hiale and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the same receipted plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Vapo-Cresolene when inhaled in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its powerful powers are wonderful, as the case above showing the spread of whooping cough by using as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by Druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. H. Agents.

NO VOTE TAKEN MINN. IS BESTED

Another Force Than Sugar Trust at Work.

Anti-Annexationists Say There Will Be No Filibuster—Six Hour Debates.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It is said that there are two divisions of the opposition to the annexation of Hawaii, one acting in the interest of the Sugar Trust and the other in another interest not disclosed. The Sugar Trust people are said to be weakening, but the others are holding out.

One proposition said to have come from the Sugar Trust's combination, is that a resolution authorizing the President to take military possession of Hawaii be passed. The cunning of this lies in the fact that there has been a decision of the Supreme Court that military occupation annexes territory, but does not put the revenue laws of this Government in force. Such occupation would afford the Sugar Trust time to get up a deal on revenue laws which would be beneficial to it.

The leaders of the anti-annexation movement held a meeting today and decided they would resist any effort to further extend the hours of the daily sessions for the discussion of the Hawaiian position. They agreed to begin the discussion promptly at 11 o'clock each day, providing there was a quorum present, but they decided to take a position against the extension of the debate beyond 5 o'clock in the evening.

There were numerous conferences between the representatives of the respective side of the Hawaiian controversy, and several of the anti-annexationists gave assurance that they had no intention of conducting a filibuster. It was these assurances which led to the amicable arrangement about the adjournment of the day's session. They have also caused the supporters of the resolution to regard the outlook as more favorable than at any previous time. No one, however, looks for a conclusion inside of ten days.

OPIUM HAUL.

Well Known Citizen Arrested. Several Hundred Tins.

W. J. Coon, an attaché of the People's Express Co., was arrested Tuesday morning on the charge of having opium in his possession. Over 900 tins of the pure article were unearthed by the Customs officials detailed to find the contraband stuff. Five packages on Coon's dray contained 190 tins. The balance was found on the premises on Emma street.

Port Surveyor Stratemeyer has had suspicions in the direction so successfully followed out Tuesday, for some time. From numerous circumstances he figured out that opium would be "on the move" during the excitement attending the arrival of the transports, and sent Inspectors Rhodes and Short to Coon's residence to reconnoiter. The idea proved a good one. Scarcely had the officials secured shelter when the suspected individual came up with a dray in which were several packages. A few more carefully tied bundles were brought out from the house and put aboard the dray.

The Customs officials were out in a moment and seized the cargo. At the Custom House the opium was found. A search warrant was secured and beneath the floor of a photographer's dark room in Coon's house 760 more tins were found.

Coon and the driver of the dray were arrested. After investigation the latter was released. The principal was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000. Preliminary hearing will likely be had in Police Court this morning.

Mr. Coon came to Honolulu early in 1893 and was first employed as a compositor on the Star. He has many sincere friends who regret deeply the occurrence above related.

W. J. Coon, who has been accused by the customs authorities of having opium in possession, was arraigned in District Court Wednesday. He made no plea. On evidence being submitted, a fine of \$250 was imposed and the defendant sentenced to serve three months in Oahu prison. An appeal was noted at once and the required bond filed.

The Bennington.

The United States Steamer Bennington arrived in San Francisco about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of June 26, and anchored in the naval anchorage off the Market Street Ferry. She was to proceed the next day to the Mare Island dry dock for repairs and was expected to return to Honolulu as soon as possible.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

Regiment Baseball Team Takes the Game.

Large Crowd and Good Playing. Some Long Hits—Grand Stand Catches—Details.

There was a big crowd for the Hawaiian-Minnesota base ball game at the Makiki grounds Wednesday. It was a good contest, with plenty of sharp playing that was applauded. The nines were:

Minnesota	Regiment
Tucker	p. Hart and Davis
Priest	c. O'Connell
Ryberg	1b. Killey
Ritchie	2b. Thompson
Clark	3b. Davis-Hart
Barlow	ss. Gleason
Erickson	lf. Duncan
Bergstrom	cf. Jones
Robinson	rf. Lewis

Base Hits—Minnesota, 4; Regiment, 10. Two base hits—Minnesota, 0; Regiment, 2. Three base hits—Minnesota, 0; Regiment, 2. Struck out—Tucker, Minnesota, 2; Hart, Regiment, 3; Davis, Regiment, 1.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Minnesota	2 0 1 0 2 0—5
Regiment	0 3 0 3 1 0—12
Double Plays—Minnesota—Ritchie-Ryberg.	

NOTES.

In the fourth inning Cunha, on third, made a go for home and Priest made a beauty of a one-handed catch, but was forced too far from the home plate to touch Cunha out.

Erickson, of the Minnesotas, in the fifth sent a high fly to Gleason in left, who pulled it down after a run of about fifty feet, and in the sixth inning Gleason returned the compliment by sending a ball to Erickson in left, who took it in with ease. Jones thought that it was a chance catch and put another into his hands. That's what happened to Jones.

In the eighth Jones changed his tactics and put a ball to center field, but Bergstrom was one too many and after a run half way to left took it in.

The battery of the Minnesotas is as clever a one as will be found in the amateur ranks and had not the team been weak in two positions it would have given the Honolulu Regiment a hard run. As it was the game was an extremely interesting one and very few errors were made on either side.

The mascot for the Minnesotas worked hard to win the game but there was too much of an up-hill fight.

Dr. Chance, of the Minnesotas, umpired the game and gave satisfactory decisions on all points in dispute.

MARCH TO ALTAR.

Wedding of J. F. Humburg and Miss Sloggett.

The chancel of St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral was quite elaborately decorated Tuesday evening, the occasion being the marriage of two well known Honolulu society people, John F. Humburg and Miss Myra Sloggett. The groom holds a very prominent position in the house of H. Hackfeld & Co. while the bride is the beautiful daughter of Dr. H. C. Sloggett, Bereania street. She has been a society belle ever since her arrival here. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh in a very impressive manner while the organ played "The Evening Star" from Tannhauser. After the ceremony the newly married couple retired to the vestry to sign the register, and directly afterwards left the Cathedral to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. A reception was held later at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Sloggett which was attended by the immediate friends of the contracting parties. Some very handsome and costly presents were received by the happy couple. Mr. and Mrs. Humburg will leave for their bridal trip on the Canadian steamer due from the Colonies today and will be absent on British Columbia two months or more.

RACE HORSES BURNED.

Margaret H. Gerster and Two Others.

T. Hollinger lost by fire Wednesday night four horses and barn. This was on the Waikiki premises. The horses burned include Margaret H., undefeated 2:20 class, Gerster, a fine harness racing mare, Mrs. Hollinger's driving mare and a fourth animal.

The alarm came in at 10:20. Chief Hunt took out an engine, a hose wagon and a supply wagon. There was not much for the apparatus to do.

Messrs. Hollinger and Bagby, who were in the house, say the barn was all ablaze when they were attracted by the commotion amongst the horses. Desperate efforts at rescue were made by the two men, but without avail. The animals are baked alive in their stalls.

The barn was insured, but the stock was not. The carriages were saved. The barn was electric lighted, but Mr. Hollinger says he has no idea how the fire started.

Violin's Good Quarter.

Jim Quinn's pacing mare made the best quarter of her history yesterday. She hauled a back passenger a short haul, with Quinn proudly acting as driver and conductor, but without his famous Irish Lassie uniform. The

fare was Prince David. Viola makes a fine appearance in a back and skirt over the roads in lively fashion. Mr. Quinn thinks the mare may be hardened up by actual work so that she will be all right for the track.

Knew W. G. Whitney.

A good many of the Idaho boys knew W. G. Whitney, the Honolulu young man who lost his life in Idaho defending the interests of his employers against lawless strikers. There is told by the Idaho men here much of the sorrow and indignation felt at the sad ending of Mr. Whitney and of the determination of the Governor and the law and order element to bring the murderers to justice. Very heavy rewards were offered. The Governor believed that the sheriff was in sympathy with the strikers and caused that official to resign.

HAS A BANK CHARTER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Interest in the Islands increases and many inquiries are made as to future trade. Several bankers are looking for openings which has developed the peculiar fact that when annexation was first discussed, First Assistant Postmaster Perry M. Heath took out a charter for the First National Bank of Honolulu and has since kept it alive.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE. Chicago, U. S. A. IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD. It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 6,000 quotations, and contains 80 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy for less. In large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide. We give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other friend, a copy of "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives full information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co., 111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. P. O. Box 196, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. FARKE, Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments, No. 18 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Courts of the Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN, Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care. Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS, Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Offices in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd. Importers and Commission Merchants. SAN FRANCISCO, AND HONOLULU. 215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd. General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants, King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Queen St., Honolulu.

Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, O. M. Cooke, LEWERS & COOKE, Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, 414 Fort Street.

WILDER & CO., Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sash, and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN Investment Company, Ltd. Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security. W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO., Machinery of every description made to order.

H. E. MINTYRE & BRO., Grocery and Feed Store, Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO., Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

T. H. HATCH, Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant, 109 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Solicits Consignments in Coffee, Sugar and Rice. Advances made on Consignments. Will also act as Purchasing Agent.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

BY AUTHORITY.

E. Kapa, Esq., has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 5th, 1898. 1893-3t

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

To the Tax-Payers of the First Division, Island of Oahu:

The Tax Assessor's Books for the year 1898, for the several Taxation Districts, will be open for inspection by persons liable for Taxation between the 1st and 15th day of July (Sundays excepted), from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as follows:

DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.

At the Assessor's Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

DISTRICTS OF EWA AND WAIANAE.

At the Court House, Waianae, between the 1st and 6th days of July. At the Court House, Ewa, between the 6th and 15th days of July.

DISTRICT OF WAILUA.

At the Post Office, Wailua.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAULO.

At the Court House, Hauula.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAUPOKO.

At the Office of the Deputy Assessor, Kaneohe.

JONATHAN SHAW, Assessor, First Division, Honolulu, June 30, 1898.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On July 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, on special terms of payment and improvement, Lot 13, Kahaloauna, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 66 9-10 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price, \$533.20.

For full particulars as to terms and conditions, plan, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, or at Office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. June 20th, 1898. 1897-8t

NOTICE.

MR. JULIUS HOTING HAS THIS DAY RETIRED FROM OUR FIRM. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. Honolulu, H. I., July 1, 1898.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of W. Y. Horner, Sr., late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present their claims duly authenticated at the office of W. L. Decoto, Lahaina, Maui, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. L. DECOTO, Administrator Estate W. Y. Horner. Lahaina, Maui, June 14, 1898. 1897-9t

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. "This Balm of Aniseed is a very good medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds. I have used it many times and have found it very effective. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving ease to the throat."

W. L. DECOTO, Administrator Estate W. Y. Horner. Lahaina, Maui, June 14, 1898. 1897-9t

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W. L. DECOTO, Administrator Estate W. Y. Horner. Lahaina, Maui, June 14, 1898. 1897-9t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jose Maria (k) late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last Will and Testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Thomas Honan, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 5th, 1898.

By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR. Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1897-3ma

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, late of Auckland, New Zealand, deceased.

Whereas, a document purporting to be the duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, late of the City of Auckland, in the Province of Auckland, Colony of New Zealand, deceased, and also of the probate of said will at the place of domicile of the said Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, in the Probate Court held at said Auckland, having been presented to said Probate Court of the Hawaiian Islands, and a petition for probate thereof, having been filed by John D. Holt, Jr., praying that Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued to said John D. Holt, Jr.

It is therefore ordered, that Friday, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Court, at said Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., this 21st day of June, A. D. 1898.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

1897-4tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of James Cowan, late of Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by John A. Scott, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said John A. Scott, notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, at Hilo, Hawaii, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Hilo, June 24th, 1898.

By the court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1891-3t F

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of W. J. W. Lota, deceased, late of Hanalei, Kauai, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to him at his office at Hanalei, Kauai, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. G. SMITH, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Lota. 1897-6tF

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Theo. C. Porter, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Theo. C. Porter, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Cecil Brown, on Merchant street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY PORTER, Administratrix. Dated Honolulu, June 14, 1898. 1897-4tF

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Theo. C. Porter, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Theo. C. Porter, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Cecil Brown, on Merchant street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

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MARY PORTER, Administratrix. Dated Honolulu, June 14, 1898. 1897-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Male Kapa and Kapo, her husband and Malakul of Huelo, Maui, to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated October 6th, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 241: notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1898, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 13, 1898.

WAR NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Orders have been issued for the departure of another large army expedition from Tampa, composed of about 9,000 men.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 26.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for San Diego, with the Ninth Massachusetts and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), June 27.—Every road and bypath leading to Santiago, it was learned here today, has been mined with dynamite by the Spanish under the direction of General Linarez.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The War Department has ordered the First New York, now at Governors' Island, to start for San Francisco. The regiment will be part of the next expedition to the Philippines.

LONDON, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says Senor Sagasta said: "The rumors about peace negotiations and the conditions for ending hostilities are utterly groundless. The time has not arrived for speaking of peace."

KEY WEST, June 26.—Orders on the blockading vessels on the north coast of Cuba infer from movements of small Spanish vessels in the harbor of Havana that the Spaniards contemplate a sortie with the best fleet they can get together in a day or two.

MADRID, June 27.—It has been decided to call out 25,000 more men of reserves for service in Spain. No news has been received from Santiago.

Surprise is felt that Camara has postponed for two days the entrance of his fleet into the Suez canal.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), June 25, 11 p. m.—A Cuban agent who has arrived at Port-au-Prince, Jamaica, in an open sailboat after a two days' passage from the vicinity of Manzanillo, reports that 5,000 Spanish troops from Manzanillo and the west are marching toward Santiago to re-enforce the Spanish soldiers there.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, June 26.—It is no longer a question that a large force of troops are about to be ordered from Camp Thomas to the front. An order was issued by command of Major-General Brooks today which virtually amounts to an order for the movement of fifteen regiments to Cuba.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation that an effective blockade has been instituted and will be maintained of all the ports on the south coast of Cuba, from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz inclusive, and also of the port of San Juan in the island of Porto Rico.

The following dispatch has been received from Admiral Sampson: "PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 24.—Replying to your dispatch I have to report that a careful investigation has been made and it is reported to me that the apparent mutilation was probably due to the effect of small calibre bullets fired at short range, and I withdraw the charge of mutilation."

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Late tonight Admiral Sampson was cabled to dispatch enough warships to Tampa to act as convoy for the transports which are being fitted out at that point. These transports will carry the main portion of the re-enforcements for Shafter, and it is believed urgent necessity for getting the troops to Santiago at the earliest possible moment.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The British ships Gloucester, Captain Scheyer, and East Lothian, Captain McFarlane, sailed from this port today for Manila, with nearly 6,000 tons of coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet. The two cargoes are valued at about \$17,000, but the freight received by the two ships will be more than double this sum. The two captains will do all in their power to get to Manila in the shortest possible time.

LONDON, June 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, referring to the reported sailing of Admiral Camara's squadron, says: "Admiral Camara's fleet had flags flying and evidently desired to be seen. The Admiralty authorities here believe that the fleet is incomplete. The battleship Pelayo was not seen, while there were no transports, and it is therefore supposed that the squadron cannot be going to the Philippines."

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The war is to be carried into Africa, metaphorically speaking, if Spain is foolish enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. It is announced on good authority that before the last Spanish vessel has passed through the canal an American squadron will be steaming at full speed across the Atlantic, straight for the coast of Spain, to bring the war home to the Spanish people.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Administration says that if peace negotiations are entered upon they must emanate from Spain. The following conditions, which the United States will exact, have already been formulated:

The prompt evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards.

Permanent possession of Porto Rico by the United States.

Occupation of all—or at least a portion—of the Canaries by the United States.

The retention of the Philippines for an indefinite period by the United States, to keep or dispose of as she pleases.

of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, under command of Brigadier-General Satter, and six battalions of artillery, three light and three

heavy. The preparations have been proceeding quietly for some days, and although the stores have been going aboard at Tampa, a rigid censorship at that point has prevented any word going out as to the expedition. The actual departure from Tampa is expected by the War Department to occur today.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, June 27, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 28, 9 a. m.—Lieutenant Victor Blue of the auxiliary gunboat Suwanee, returned to the fleet today from another investigating trip ashore. He says that Admiral Cervera's ships are all in the harbor. With the exception of one torpedo boat destroyer, they are at anchor and show no signs of activity.

MANILA, June 23.—(Via Hongkong June 27).—The strength of the German squadron here is exciting many comments, and seems to be particularly gratifying to the Spaniards. German cruisers here are Irene, Cormoran, Kaiserin, Augusta and Princess Wilhelm, and the transport Gefion is expected.

The British are watching the German movements and are sending the Narcissus, Iphigenia and Bonaventura. The latter, indeed, has already arrived and the other ironclads are expected.

Boy Athletes.

These were the results of the field sports at Iolani College:

100 yard dash, won by Lane Wong, J. Bolster second; high jump, won by Lane Wong, J. Kellet second, 4 feet 10 1-2 inches; quarter mile, won by Lane Wong, J. Notley second; pole vault, won by A. May, J. Bolster second, 8 feet; broad jump, won by J. Kellet, J. Kelikoa second, 17 feet 4 1-2 inches; throwing baseball, won by J. Bolster, 98 yards 1 foot; 100 yards dash, boys under 12, handicap, won by A. Hewitt, Ah Tet second, P. Baker third, W. Crowningsburg fourth.

NOT KNOWING WHAT ELSE TO DO.

To save ourselves trouble and suffering by learning from the experience of others—that is the wisdom of history. Otherwise every generation, and every man and woman therein, would have to begin back where their ancestors did. Every soul of us has to learn the alphabet for himself; but after that he can read and benefit by what others have written. Is that idea plain as peas in a split pod? Yes. Well, then, let us see whether it has anything to say to the facts set forth in the following letter:

"After my confinement," writes a woman, "in August of last year (1893), I could not get up my strength. My food did not seem to be of any use to me. In some way I was ill, but I could not give a name to the ailment. My tongue was swollen and thickly coated, and I was constantly spitting out the thick phlegm which gathered in my throat and mouth. No matter how little food I took—even a morsel—it gave me great pain at the chest and sides; and sometimes it would dart through to my back between the shoulders.

"Often I would be sick, and heave and strain until I was quite sore. Then, again, a pain would take me in the stomach and cut through me like a knife. I had a dry, hacking cough which never left me, and I sweated terribly at night. The cough was so bad that I often had to hold my sides when I had spells of it.

"Nearly every bit of flesh went off my bones, and I got so weak I couldn't put my foot to the ground. People said I was in a consumption, and I had little hope of getting better. I was so nervous that the least noise would startle and upset me. Those who called said it was pitiable to see the condition I was in.

"I saw two doctors who gave me medicines, but I only got worse and worse. At the end of October (1893) I came by a small book telling about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and, not knowing what else to do, I sent to Mr. Baxter, the druggist, Brookhouse, and got a bottle. After I had taken it but a few days I was better. I could eat something, and it stayed on my stomach, and the pain was less severe. As I took dose after dose of the Syrup the improvement went on, all the bad feelings abated, and I gained strength. It wasn't long before the cough was quite gone, and I was well and strong as ever.

"After my recovery, a neighbor said to me, 'Mrs. Redhead, you have made my heart sad many a time when I saw you so bad.'

"You 'Thank you,' I replied, 'and I was sad enough myself, but Mother Seigel's Syrup has made me glad again, for it has given me back my good health.'

"And in thankfulness for it I am very willing you should publish what I have told you. (Signed) Mrs. Mary Jane Redhead, 73, Peter Street, Blackburn, April 4th, 1894."

We congratulate Mrs. Redhead, and tender our regards to the kind-hearted neighbor who was so sorry for her. But what a pity that Mrs. R. didn't know in August what she learned in October—namely, that her disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, and that Mother Seigel's Syrup is a cure for it; some folks say the only cure. Well, we suppose she had to wait her turn to find that out. There's a deal of misery about these things.

ANYWAY, she knows now, and the printing of her story will enable lots of other sufferers to begin where she left off. They won't take the Syrup as she did, not knowing what else to do, but they will take it the very day they fall ill, knowing that to be exactly the right thing to do.

Frank C. Aberton has been ill for a couple of days.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA Soap, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. COFF., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free. EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.
Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.
Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

Office, 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent cleaned condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

TANKS.

There are many places in town where the water will run but a few hours each day in the pipes. Such places are not bothered much, however, if provided with one of our

PATENT NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS

which we sell in all sizes, from 500 to 10,000 gallons, for it is an easy matter to get the tank full while the water is running in pipes, then you have all the water you want when water will not run. These are made of best quality, clear, seasoned redwood lumber, and every tank is fully guaranteed, both in material and workmanship. PERKINS WINDMILLS will also keep these tanks full. We sell Tanks and Windmills.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

TIMELY TOPICS

June 24, 1898.

Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

As this is about the season when grinding on the plantations is about over and managers are considering putting their plant in condition for next season's grinding and in order that we may catch all the contemplated moves we want to call the attention of the plantation managers to our

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND.

At a recent test made by Engineer Kopke of the Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, Maui, the following results were disclosed:

Asbestos - - - 115F.
Scotch Compound - 108F.
ANTI-CALORIC - - 101F.

Is it necessary to say anything more than that
ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND is economical in every way?

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE
Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF
Perfumed with delicate odor from French flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS
Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cakes given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,850,000
Total reichsmarks - 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,290,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - 43,290,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, a e prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

CASILL & COOK IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

End Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,989.
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 \$ 2,000,000
2—Subscribed - - - 2,700,000 2,700,000
3—Paid up Capital - - - 667,500 667,500
4—Fire Funds - - - 2,732,919 2,732,919
5—Life and Annuity Funds - - - 10,157,670 10,157,670
£13,558,989 \$ 13,558,989

Revenue Fire Branch - - - 1,551,277 1,551,277
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - - - 1,836,811 1,836,811
£3,388,088 \$ 3,388,088

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838. ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - - £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

ONWARD TO DEWEY

(Continued from First Page.)

Government band was in attendance for four hours. After the meal most of the men were marched back to the ships, but a number who had shore leave remained about the buildings and grounds.

The usual lunch, which is really quite an elaborate dinner, was served to the visiting officers at the Club of the Officers of the N. G. H., Justice Whiting presiding.

At a late hour last night it was thought that there would be another eating function on the lawn today. The guests were to be the men of the Monadnock, Nero and Mohican. It will not be known till this morning whether or not the men can come ashore for the treat. If this be allowed, word will be sent to the ladies, so that they may attend and assist. Capt. Ashley and Sergt. Chapman gave the assurance that they could have the tables set in the shade at any hour designed on notice of two hours.

The President and Mrs. Dole had their customary receiving station yesterday and had a number of callers. Mrs. Dole was assisted by well known ladies of the city.

FLAG LEFT HERE.

The boys of the Third U. S. Artillery are overcome by their reception here. As an expression of their appreciation of the many attentions which have been shown them during their short stay in port, they have presented a flag to the ladies of Honolulu.

The flag was the gift of the ladies of San Francisco to the Third, through Battery H. They were all proud of it and were grateful to the ladies who made it for them. Each battery had an individual interest in it and it was a united desire to carry it to Manila. Yesterday afternoon it was decided that no better disposition of the flag could be made than to leave it here as a token. Miss Ellen K. Sorenson is to be the custodian. The flag was brought on shore last evening and will be transferred to Miss Sorenson's keeping this morning. The presentation was made at the ship by proxy.

NEXT TRANSPORTS.

It is said, and with the color of official confirmation, that 10,000 more troops are to be shipped at once from San Francisco to Manila, via Honolulu. According to latest advices to which credence may be attached, the next expedition will be here within a week. There will be two ships. Then a very large lot will come about the end of the first week in next month. This will give the town a breathing spell between the enforced bit of pleasurable picnic seasons. The names of these ships are given as the ones to be engaged: Queen, State of California, City of Pueblo, Oregon, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Columbia, Mariposa and Alameda. There is still question about the Mariposa and Alameda, but they will surely be impressed if they are required and cannot be had on satisfactory terms. Several of the steamers named are larger and better than any of the transports now in the harbor.

THE BIG CHIEF.

Maj. Gen. Merritt, whose course in the Philippines will be watched with the keenest interest by the whole of the United States and by the men of all civilized nations, and who will share the glory of the conquest in the Orient with Admiral George Dewey, is found by those who knew him long ago to be the same man. The greatest distinction has come to him rapidly, yet he is still modest, kindly and self-contained. Gen. Merritt, without any artificiality about him, impresses one as being a great man fit for great deeds. There is an air of business about him. He speaks well of his cause, speaks confidently of the future. The General was ashore several hours yesterday and was given much attention.

THERE WERE NO SPORTS.

Mr. Foley, the Idaho battery man who had charge of the field day program, announced for the baseball park is, with his associates, extremely sorry that the affair had to be abandoned. Everything of the sort was dropped when the order was issued at 2 o'clock for all hands to return to ships at once. Many of the men were on the way to the ball grounds. A tug-of-war team had been organized for a pull with the visitors and some most interesting events were expected.

At one time yesterday there was arranged a baseball game between the Astor battery nine and the team of the National Guard of Hawaii. A number of the Astor men had some practice on the plaza in front of the Drill Shed. The Astors, besides having a number of good players from the East, have under engagement a crack professional battery with an other command. These men are Wheeler and Florentine, well known on the Coast. The Regiment boys wanted to face a good pitcher and are very very much disappointed.

THE HISTORIAN ILL.

Mrs. Halstead, who embarked with the third squadron as the historian of the Manila expedition, is ill at the Queen's Hospital. He has a slow fever. Mr. Halstead was ailing during all of

the voyage from the coast. Twice he attempted to leave his bed, but was forced to return to it again. Unless he becomes better here soon he will go back to the States. Mr. Halstead is perhaps the best known newspaper writer of the United States. He has for many years been the close personal friend of such men as President McKinley. He has been a factor in politics. While Mr. Halstead is not an aged man, he is no longer young. He has thought and his friends have hoped that he would be able to provide a history of the occupation of the Philippines, but it may be that the work will fall to other hands.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The Honolulu Association was alive to its opportunity yesterday in providing for the wants of the Soldier Boys. At the beginning of the day workers were sent to the boats that had arrived since the day before and distributed cards to the soldiers with the following announcement: "Boys in Blue are invited to the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Hotel and Alameda streets. Free baths, with soap and towels, writing material, rest rooms, information bureau, etc. Call and see." Shortly after these were given out the building was literally swarming with men, and with the exception of a short time during lunch and after a score of workers were busy directing them to their privileges and answering questions. Up to last night about 7,000 letters were written and posted in the association box. Almost 1,500 bathes were taken, besides the other privileges of the building. Last night a gospel meeting was held and every seat available was occupied and a very interesting service had. Besides this service, some very excellent music was rendered for the soldiers. Mr. Arthur Davies sang, Mr. B. L. Marx played a violin solo and Mrs. Cooper sang. Besides the letters written several hundred papers and packages were mailed and several hundred orders left for the Advertiser to be sent to the States.

SOLDIERS' FAREWELL.

Farewell, dear Columbia, thy shores we are leaving,
And light hearts glow sad as thy hills fade from view,
We know that at home many dear hearts are grieving,
And trembling lips murmur a loving adieu.
Let bright angels whisper in words low and tender,
And tell dearest mother that all will be well;
May spirits of grace ever guard and defend her,
Are the last fervent words of each soldier's farewell.

Dear land of the free! Noblest birth of the ages!
The fairest domain under heaven's blue dome!
Thy record is brightest on history's pages,
And proud is each soldier to call thee his home.
We love thy green fields as they wave in their beauty,
Thy hills, plains and mountains and sweet smiling sky;
The deeds of thy great men shall teach us our duty—
To live like true heroes or bravely to die.

Though sick, faint and weary, with no kind heart near us,
Or heavily marching o'er blistering sands,
Unfurling in its glory thy banner shall cheer us,
When fighting for justice in far distant lands.
Ah! then we will fondly remember the bowers,
The lake, the cool brooklet and each shady dell,
Where in boyhood we played when creation was ours,
America, land of our birth, fare thee well!

—MARTIN E. TEW,

Co. F, 13th Minnesota.

Written, June 27, Honolulu, H. I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Attached to General Merritt's staff on board the Indiana is the first Volunteer Signal Corps ever organized in the United States. Major Thompson, who is in command, is a regular army officer of twenty years' service. The rest of the officers are as follows:

Capt. McKenne, First Lieutenant Perkins and Chance, Second Lieutenant Rudd and Kilbourne.

Capt. McKenne is an old timer in the telegraph business and an ex-Lieutenant-Colonel of the Idaho Militia. The Governor of Idaho did not recognize any of the regimental officers of the National Guard in that State on account of political difference, but Capt. McKenne volunteered as a private and was subsequently transferred to the Signal Corps with rank of Captain. Lieutenant Chance is a nephew of General Merritt, and has for seven years previous to his appointment been associated with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. Lieutenant Kilbourne is a graduate of a Virginia Military school and a son of Capt. Kilbourne of signal corps fame.

Among the volunteers are a number of well known expert telegraphers, including Corporal E. E. Kelly, whose reputation as an operator extends from New York to San Francisco. He is a graduate of the law department of Lake Forest University, Chicago, and left a law practice in North Dakota to volunteer. He received notice here that his appointment as a second lieutenant in the signal corps had been sent to the Senate, and will perhaps receive his commission at Manila.

With General MacArthur as clerk is Harry Donovan, a well known Min-

nesota collegeman and football captain.

OFFICERS ON OHIO.

First Battalion Wyoming Volunteers—Maj. F. M. Foote, Lieut. Jas. D. Gallup, Batt. Adjt. Lieut. Geo. F. East, Quartermaster, Asst. Surg. G. W. Matthews, Asst. Surg. Lieut. J. S. Morrison, Co. C, Capt. Thos. Miller; Co. F, Capt. John D. O'Brien, Co. G, Capt. D. C. Wrighter; Co. H, Capt. E. K. Holtenhouse.

The U. S. Regular officers are: Col. D. D. Van Valzat, Capt. O. B. Warwick, Capt. W. E. Birkheimer, Capt. B. H. Randolph, Lieut. W. G. Hanna, Lieut. Frank Bolles, Lieut. W. I. Overton, Lieut. D. E. W. Lyle, Lieut. F. D. Evans, Adjutant, Lieut. T. W. Griffith, Quartermaster, Lieut. Frank R. Keeler, Asst. Surgeon.

MINNESOTA ROSTER.

Col. Chas. McC. Reeve, Lieut. Col. F. W. Ames, Maj. E. S. Bean, Maj. John H. Friedrich, Maj. A. M. Diggins, Lieut. Ed. G. Falk, Adjt. Lieut. W. H. Hart, Quartermaster, Lieut. E. M. Conrad, Ordnance Officer, Lieut. E. M. Mead, Batt. Adjt. Lieut. M. D. Garcelon, Surgeon, Capt. A. A. Low, Asst. Surgeon, Lieut. H. P. Ritchie, Asst. Surgeon, Chaplain, Capt. C. A. Cressy.

Company officers Thirteenth Minnesota—Co. A, Capt. W. S. McWade, First Lieut. Roy Pearce, Second Lieut. Jno. Donaldson, Co. B, Capt. B. F. Rowley, First Lieut. H. L. Keller, Second Lieut. Don Fitzgerald, Co. C, Capt. M. C. Robinson, First Lieut. G. G. Bunker, Second Lieut. Jas. F. Snow, Co. D, Capt. C. E. Metz, First Lieut. M. L. Merrill, Second Lieut. H. W. Tennoorde, Co. E, Capt. C. T. Spear, First Lieut. C. A. Clark, Second Lieut. Chas. N. Trowbridge, Co. F, Capt. A. A. Carleton, First Lieut. C. M. Clark, Second Lieut. C. L. Stone, Co. G, Capt. Oscar Seebach, First Lieut. Frank Morley, Second Lieut. E. S. McMillan, Co. H, Capt. A. W. Borstad, First Lieut. F. C. Santer, Second Lieut. D. H. Whitney, Co. I, Capt. F. T. Corlison, First Lieut. W. J. Byrnes, Second Lieut. J. F. Chambers, Co. K, Capt. Jas. F. Masterman, First Lieut. J. J. Walsh, Second Lieut. Geo. H. Grant, Co. L, Capt. A. S. Morgan, First Lieut. H. D. Lockore, Second Lieut. H. R. Scott, Co. M, Capt. Jas. E. McKelvey, First Lieut. L. D. Bruckart, Second Lieut. H. J. Limperloh.

THE TROOPSHIPS.

Commander Leeder, of the United States Troopship City of Para, was formerly on the liner Chita and Collier Aztec. The other officers of the City of Para are D. Annable, first officer; C. Becker, second officer; C. Davis, third officer; S. O. Jones, purser; T. Donnelly, chief engineer; H. Trippett, first assistant engineer; J. Galvin, second assistant engineer; E. L. Patterson, third assistant engineer and a crew of 66 men.

The United States troopship Ohio was formerly a liner between Philadelphia and Liverpool and came to San Francisco lately to engage in the northern trade. Commander W. J. Boggs is in charge, with officers as follows: Chas. Baring, first officer; Mr. Hilberg, second officer; Mr. Lyons, third officer; Mr. Moore, fourth officer; John Jackson, first assistant engineer; E. Gallagher, second assistant engineer; John McKenna, third assistant engineer; Richard Copley, chief steward; Ben Hedges, purser.

MEN ON MORGAN CITY.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Jones, Commanding Regiment.

Major D. W. Higgins, Commanding first battalion.

Major Ed. C. McConville, commanding second battalion.

Lieut. Adjt. Louis N. Roos, Quartermaster Jas. Graham.

Chaplain W. D. Stephenson.

Co. A—Capt. P. W. McRoberts, First Lieut. H. J. Syms, Second Lieut. G. E. Steunenberg.

Co. B—Capt. L. D. Schatner, First Lieut. E. O. Martinson, Second Lieut. Jno. O. Carbour.

Co. C—Capt. J. W. Murphy, First Lieut. R. H. Hartman, Second Lieut. E. M. Holden.

Co. D—Capt. Ed Smith, First Lieut. W. E. Gage, Second Lieut. Jas. K. Bell.

Co. E—Capt. Thos. R. Hamer, First Lieut. Levi Castle, Second Lieut. F. G. York.

Co. F—Capt. M. J. Linck, First Lieut. W. J. Kipp, Second Lieut. J. M. Busby.

Co. G—Capt. Wm. E. Whittington, First Lieut. F. W. Hunt, Second Lieut. R. H. Tschudy.

Co. H—Capt. F. A. Fenn, First Lieut. H. S. Worthman, Second Lieut. E. T. Hawley.

Co. A is from Caldwell and Haley, Co. B from Lewiston, Co. C from Grangeville, Co. D from Genesee and Moscow. From the latter place forty-five cadets joined the company. They are from the University of Idaho. Co. E is from St. Anthony, Co. F from Coeur d'Alene district, Co. G from Pocatello and Co. H from Boise.

The officers of the Morgan City are: Captain, Jno. G. Dillon; first officer, H. T. Payne; second officer, E. T. Marshall; third officer, E. Hall; chief engineer, C. L. Brun; first assistant engineer, H. Trimm; second assistant engineer, Jno. Sullivan; third assistant engineer, B. Gorman; purser, G. H. Edwards. The Morgan City was running between New York and New Orleans until purchased by a Klondike Mining Company and was chartered by the United States Government while awaiting cargo in San Francisco.

INDIANA INDIVIDUALITY.

1. D and H Companies, of the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. Regulars.

2. B, C, G and L Companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Regulars.

3. Band of the Twenty-third Infantry U. S. Regulars.

Co. H, of the First North Dakota Volunteers, left over from the second expedition that passed through here to Manila.

Co. A, Engineers' Corps, U. S. Regulars.

Detachment of Signal Corps, Volunteers, with 47 men.

Detachment of Hospital Corps, Regulars and Volunteers, with 11 men.

There are 923 enlisted men.

The head officer on the Indiana is General Arthur MacArthur, and on his staff are the following:

Col. Overhine, Major Keller, Cap-

tain Sautelle, Lieut. P. Whitworth, Lieut. F. J. Kernan.

The other Regular officers are as follows: Captains Steele and Hinton of the Eighteenth Regiment; Captains Nichols and Bolton of the Twenty-third; Lieuts. Taylor, Stevens, Kerth, Conrad, Stritsinger, Schley, of the Twenty-third; Lieut. Sage, Regimental Quartermaster; Lieut. Hagadorn, Regimental Adjutant; Lieut. Kerr and Echols, the Engineer's Corps; Capt. McKenna of the Signal Corps.

Lieut. Baldwin is in command of the North Dakota Volunteers, a detachment of 51 men, while Lieuts. Rudd, Kilbourne, Chance and Perkins are all members of the Signal Corps.

The following are volunteer officers with the Regulars: Majors Herbert H. Lord, Henry C. Fitzgerald, Wm. B. Rochester, Jr., Timothy D. Kelcher, Wm. B. Gambrell and John M. Sears, Additional Paymasters; Major R. H. Pittsburgh, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Harbo, Assistant Quartermaster. The troopship Indiana was formerly of the International Steam Navigation Company, the "American" line, plying between Astoria and Philadelphia.

She is much larger than the Ohio or Morgan City and is of 1,800 tons net burthen. She was built by the Cramps about fifteen years ago and with the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Conema, was bought by the Empire Navigation line to run between coast ports and the Klondike. Nearly all of these steamers have now been grabbed up by Uncle Sam for war purposes. The Conema has escaped by being at St. Michaels and the Illinois is undergoing repairs.

The officers are as follows: Captain, E. M. Morris; chief officer, Mr. Forbes; second officer, Mr. Morehouse; third officer, Mr. Skeene; fourth officer, Mr. Tuene; chief engineer, Mr. Boyling; second engineer, Mr. Thompson; purser, Thos. Peace; chief steward, E. J. Denny. The Indiana carries a crew of 110 men all told.

NEWPORT AND VALENCIA.

The Newport was formerly running in the James Ward Company's line between Havana and New York and was in the '80s the fastest boat in this service. She was built in 1880 by Roach & Sons in Philadelphia and was bought by the Pacific Mail Company some years ago and sailed between New York and Colon. For the last three years, she has sailed between San Francisco and Panama. She is about 2,700 tons net burthen and is equipped palatially throughout, over \$200,000 having been spent on her during the past year.

The officers of the Newport are: Captain Saunders, 1st Officer C. E. Titton, 2nd Officer J. P. Peterson, 3rd Officer Mr. Harrison, Freight Clerk Mr. Morton, Chief Engineer H. W. Dixon, 1st Asst. Engineer J. J. Sullivan, 2nd Asst. Engineer C. A. Smith, 3rd Asst. Engineer C. E. Morse, Chief Steward A. Mueller.

The Valencia was in the service of the Red D Line between New York and Panama until purchased last February and brought around Cape Horn by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company for the Alaska salmon and Klondike trade. Her net burthen is 1,136 tons and she was built by the Cramps in 1882.

The officers of the Valencia are: Captain J. W. Lane, Chief Officer H. P. Weaver, 2nd Officer F. H. Turner, 3rd Officer J. Daliver, Purser F. Macdonald, Chief Engineer R. H. Pearson, 1st Asst. Engineer J. Robinson, 2nd Asst. Engineer G. Kenny, 3rd Asst. Engineer W. F. Donnelly.

SAN FRANCISCO'S GREETING.

Expression of Friendship for Hawaii From Major Phelan.

An expression of the friendship which San Francisco bears for Hawaii has come in the shape of a letter of introduction to President Dole from Mayor Phelan. The letter was presented yesterday to the President by Henry J. McGill, special correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, and is as follows:

HON. SANFORD B. DOLE,

Honolulu, H. I.

Sir:—Permit me to commend to your courteous consideration Mr. Henry J. McGill, special correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, the Bulletin, as you are no doubt aware, has favored the policy of annexation, and Mr. McGill will bear to you the news of the latest action of Congress, which clearly indicates the early annexation of the islands. The commercial interests of San Francisco feel that they share with you the victory so splendidly won, and now, as always, regard the island Republic as their neighbor and friend.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. D. PHELAN.

LOG OF THE WARRIMOO.

The Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo, from Sydney, with fifty tons of freight and five passengers for this port, arrived in the harbor at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning and after some delay was accommodated with a berth at Wilder's wharf, nose on. Commander Hagg reported southerly to easterly winds with heavy southwest swell to Wellington, thence to Suva strong easterly winds up the west coast of New Zealand, which increased to a south to southwest gale after passing Cape Maria Van Dieman. After crossing the equator moderate trade winds and fine weather were experienced to this port. The Warrimoo sailed for Victoria about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon with a small lot of coffee and pine apples and twenty-three passengers.

The Mail Racing Association made \$700 on the Fourth of July meeting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 5.

U. S. Troopship Ohio, Boggs, 7½ days from San Francisco.
U. S. Troopship City of Para, Leeder, 7½ days from San Francisco.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 18 hrs. from Kailua.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, Wailua.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, Puukiki.

Wednesday, July 6.

Br. stmr. Warrimoo, Hay, 17 days from Sydney, 13 days from Wellington, 7 days from Suva; mds. and pass. to T. H. Davies & Co.
U. S. Troopship Indiana, Morle, 8½ days from San Francisco.
U. S. Troopship Morgan City, Dillon, 8½ days from San Francisco.
Stmr. Noyau, Pederson, 18 hrs from Honolulu.
Sbr. Lady, Martin, Kahului.
Sloop Kaulani, Wailua.

U. S. Troopship Newport, Saunders, 7½ days from San Francisco.
U. S. Troopship Valencia, Lane, 7½ days from San Francisco.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 6 hrs. from Lahaina.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, 6 hrs. from Wailua.

Am. schr. Henry Villard, Murphy, 26 days from Comox, B. C., 2,463 tons coal to Castle & Cooke.
Am. brig. John D. Spreckels, Christiansen, 11 days from San Francisco, 440 tons mds. W. G. Irwin & Co.

Sch. Wailua, Koolan ports.
Sch. Emma, Claudina, Kahuku.
Sch. Ka Mo'i, Sam, Hamakua ports.
Sch. Kaulila, Hawaii ports.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 5.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawiliwili.
Stmr. Claudina, Cameron, Kahului.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, Kaunakakai.

Wednesday, July 6.

Launch Mohia, Hilo.
Br. stmr. Warrimoo, Hay, Victoria.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Lagoon ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.
Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, Port Townsend.

Thursday, July 7.

Stmr. Maui, Fremson, for Hilo.
Stmr. Kauai, Braun, for Kauai.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, Kahuku.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 5.—J. Monsarrat and wife, Master Melville Monsarrat, Mrs. G. C. Hewitt and son, Miss T. Marcos, Miss Mahelona, Miss Bertelmann, J. P. Frie, J. P. Lino, Jr., Miss Lino, Dr. Wachs, M. Malakaua, W. Crowell, C. Aki, Ting Kee, R. Lay, Mrs. Anna Kama, Mrs. Ackerly, W. W. Bruner, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Sumter, Mrs. Bickerton, Master Bickerton, Akana, wife and child, T. N. Haas and wife, W. F. Pogue, C. T. Day, Miss Ida Horner, Adeline H. H. Kahaula, R. Kahaula, H. F. Thomas, Miss Bruce, D. Kahaula, and 31 on deck.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, July 6.—I. W. Girvin, E. A. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Young and family.

From Honolulu, per stmr. Noyau, July 6.—Dr. C. B. Greenfield and son, Mrs. W. L. Stanley and servant, Miss Atkins, Mrs. W. Peterson and two children and 16 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bgtn. J. D. Spreckels, July 7: M. Hesselberger, W. Winder, J. W. Lorbeer.

Departed.

For Kaula, per stmr. Mikahala—Paul Isenberg, Jr. and wife, Rev. Hans Isenberg and wife, M. P. Monsarrat, A. Goodall, D. Neal, Miss L. Kaleina, Miss A. Wohlers, F. W. Glade, J. Cockett, Geo. Munden, Victor Lowell, Robert Lowell, Miss M. Richmond, Miss M. Muller, Miss D. Kehaula, T. T. French, J. A. Smith, Miss H. Aloian, Miss M. Yoshiaka, Miss M. Sakuma, Miss J. Johnson, Mrs. H. Heas, Mrs. Aka.

For San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, July 6th.—Wilder Wright.

For Victoria, per stmr. Warrimoo, July 6.—Cabin: W. W. Bruner, Mrs. H. M. Davis, Mrs. C. A. F. Davis, Mrs. J. Lightfoot and five children, R. C. Abercrombie, J. D. Abercrombie, A. Goldman, C. Basse, Mrs. J. N. Bell and child, Dr. Maxwell, Miss M. Wally, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hamburg, Second Cabin: C. C. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. M. Hemen, H. Muller, C. McCoy, J. A. McDonald.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 5.—B. E. Kruger, F. D. Bolte, Ed Hedemann, Mrs. Cooper and daughter, Miss Mather, Katherine Smith, Miss A. E. Edwards, J. P. Cooke, Ahn, N. W. Ahul, T. B. Lyons, J. K. Kaula, J. K. Kahookano, Miss G. M. Carter, Ah Hagerkamp, E. R. Hendry, Capt. V. Hastings, Cadet M. Barlow, L. F. Brown, A. H. Studd, O. B. Depue, E. Burton Holmes, Miss Elizabeth Perkins and 34 on deck.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Maui, July 7: F. Souza and family, E. E. Richards, W. F. Pogue, H. P. Baldwin, C. Brickwood, R. D. Mead and wife.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Kaula, July 7: Francis Gay and family and servants, Miss Hart, Miss Herriock, Miss Sophy Judd, W. H. Rice, Miss King, Masters G. P. and C. B. Judd, Dr. McNut, E. D. Tenney, W. J. Lewis, A. B. Wood, Mr. McLeish, Miss N. K. Lewis, Miss L. Moanani, Master S. Kaulikou, K. Harchett.

FOREIGN PORTS.

NEWCASTLE—Arrived—June 25, bark Harvester, from Alcoa Bay to load coal for Honolulu. Sailed—June 25, schr. J. M. Weatherax, for Kaula.

WELLINGTON—Sailed—June 23, Br. stmr. Warrimoo, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed—June 24, bark Archer, for Honolulu; June 24, brig J. D. Spreckels, for Honolulu.

Arrived—June 25, stmr. Peru, 7 days from Honolulu; June 26, U. S. stmr. Bennington, 10 days from Honolulu.
SAN DIEGO—Arrived—June 23, schr. Emma and Louisa, from Honolulu.
HONGKONG—Arrived June 26.—Stmr. Doric from Honolulu.
SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed June 25.—Bk. Doderick Duu for Hilo.

RECEIPTS ISLAND PRODUCE.

Per stmr. Noyau, July 6: 4,735 ex. sugar, F. A. Schaefer & Co., 112 bags coffee, T. H. Davies & Co.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, JULY 5.—Port Surveyor Stratmeyer was busy all afternoon at Maunaloa quarantine station attending to the releasing of the immigrants which arrived by the Rio de Janeiro. The transports Ohio and Oceanic dock and City of Para at Pacific Mail wharf, are busy loading coal. The Ohio will take on 850 tons and the City of Para 600 tons and the longshoremen are a tired lot this morning, having worked nearly all night. The ship Araya is still discharging ballast at Fishmarket wharf and the ship Mackfield is loading sugar at Wilder's wharf. The schooner Aloha was all day discharging two big boilers, twenty-four tons each, at the railway wharf, for Oahu plantation. In about three days the United States monitor Monadnock will commence coaling after the transports have departed for Manila. About 1,500 tons of coal will be required for the transports, but it is not known what the capacity is of the bunkers of the transports that will arrive today. Hustace & Company, the draymen, have the contract for the carting of all the coal and W. H. Hoops, their manager, is a busy man. A part of the coal lately purchased from the Inter Island company and stored in the new United States coal shed, will be used for coaling the transports. It comes principally from British Columbia and Newcastle, N. S. W., and some from England.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, JULY 6.—One of the busiest days ever experienced in the history of Honolulu harbor was today. Early this morning the United States troopship Indiana, from San Francisco, and liner Warrimoo, from Sydney, came into port and at 10 o'clock the troopship Morgan City arrived. The Indiana and Morgan City were assigned berths in the stream as all the available wharf room was occupied by shipping. The City of Para, which has been at Pacific Mail wharf and the Ohio, at Oceanic dock, moved away this evening and permitted the late arrivals to get in and coal; the Morgan City at the Mail dock and the Indiana at the Oceanic. The Morgan City has left plenty of room for the transport Newport due tomorrow. Tonight they commenced filling their bunkers. The Indiana will take on about 500 tons and the Morgan City 200 tons. The steamer James Makee, with a full load of freight for Kapaa, sailed this afternoon and included in her cargo were two steam plows for Keala plantation. The steamer J. A. Cummins sailed for Lagoon ports during the morning and will return Saturday with a cargo of Heala sugar. The Kaula's sailing for Makaweli has been postponed until tomorrow. The steamer Ke Au Hou reporting weather fair, light trade winds and empty, from Kaunapali, arrived this evening. The W. G. Hall is loading for Kona and Kau. The men-o-war sounding bells, the troopships keeping watch by military bugle calls makes plenty of music alongshore tonight. United States Vice Consul W. Porter Boyd was up until 2 o'clock last night attending to coaling the troopships and don't know whether he will get any sleep at all tonight. Lighters have been placed alongside the troopships and coal is pouring in from both starboard and port side ports. The Newport will be moored to the Waikiki end of Pacific Mail wharf immediately on her arrival tomorrow. The steamer Lehua will be